The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

Franco-Japanese-Russian Politics and Some Recent League Manifestations

How American Parties Stand on International Relations

Japanese Radio-Sleuth Catches Author of "Strange Messages"

China's Outstanding Problem---The Suppression of the "Reds"

Manchukuo---Question of an Economic Bloc with Japan

Question of Removing the British Legation to Nanking

Just a Little Matter of Smoke

Yen Slumps While Japan's Militarists Dream of Glory

Rumanian Sentiment Becomes More Favorable to Soviets

British and American Responsibility for What Japan Has Done in Manchuria

The Lytton Report as Viewed Through Japanese Eyes
(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)

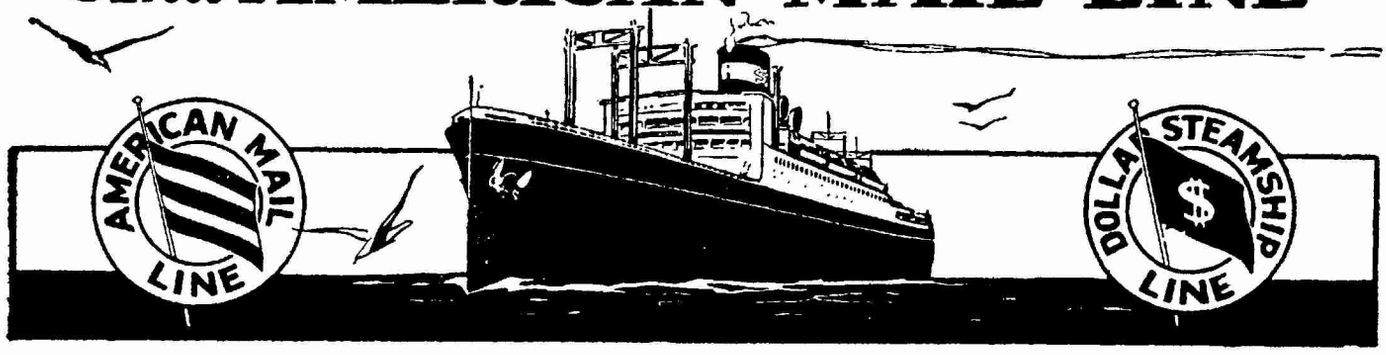
The Japanese Occupation of Far Eastern Russia
. . . . . By Harry Paxton Howa

What China's Silk Industry Needs the Most---Expert Advice or Financial Assistance? . . . By Paul K. Whang

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1932 VOLUME 62, NUMBER 10

FORTY CENTS A COPY

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
And AMERICAN MAIL LINE



THE
EXPRESS ROUTE

DAYS **14** DAYS

SHANGHAI
TO
SEATTLE
VIA
KOBE
AND
YOKOHAMA

THE
SUNSHINE ROUTE
SHANGHAI
TO
NEW YORK
VIA
Kobe-Yokohama-Honolulu
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
THENCE
Panama Canal-Havana
NEW YORK

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
3 CANTON ROAD TELEPHONE 15309

62-444

READ

"THE CHINESE REPUBLIC"

Edward Bing-Shuey Lee, Editor

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Review of World Events
2. Survey of the Week's News in China
3. The Mis-Republic
4. Chinese Enterprises
5. Chinese Leaders' Views
6. Sports

OTHER FEATURES

1. Editorials
2. Special Articles on Economic Development, Foreign Affairs, Current Topics and Specialized Subjects
3. Reconstruction
4. Chinese Press Opinion
5. Foreign Press Opinion
6. Documentary Data

20 Cents per Copy

$ 7.00 Mex. per year (domestic)
$16.00 Mex. per year (foreign)

Business and Editorial Offices,
14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Owing to alteration of building our temporary address is
25 Central Road (Opposite the Ho Hong Bank)

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE

An Organ of National-Revolutionary Thought and Opinion
Edited by T'ANG LEANG-LI

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE aims at conveying accurate information and the correct interpretation thereof, at informing the foreign public what China's masses and their responsible leaders are hinking and doing, at explaining the significance of major political and other relevant developments—without fear or prejudice.

Among its contributors we find political leaders and thinkers of international repute, such as WANG CHING-WEI, T. V. SOONG, CHEN KUNG-PO, QUO TAI-CHI, Dr. WELLINGTON KOO, SUN FO, and experts who, anonymously or under their own name, write with the greatest authority on their respective subjects.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is therefore indispensable to all who are interested in the political, social, and economic development of national-revolutionary China.

Single Numbers: 20 cents — Twelve Numbers: Mex $2.00 (Abroad G. $1.50)

CHINA UNITED PRESS

72 Szechuan Road, Shanghai

Telephone: 18447 — Cablegrams: Cupress

Read and Subscribe

The China Voice

A Fortnightly Journal of Opinion.

Subscription Rates including postages as follows:—

Country	3 Months	6 Months	One Year.
China	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00
Foreign	G. $1.50	G. $3.00	G. $5.00

Write To

The China Voice

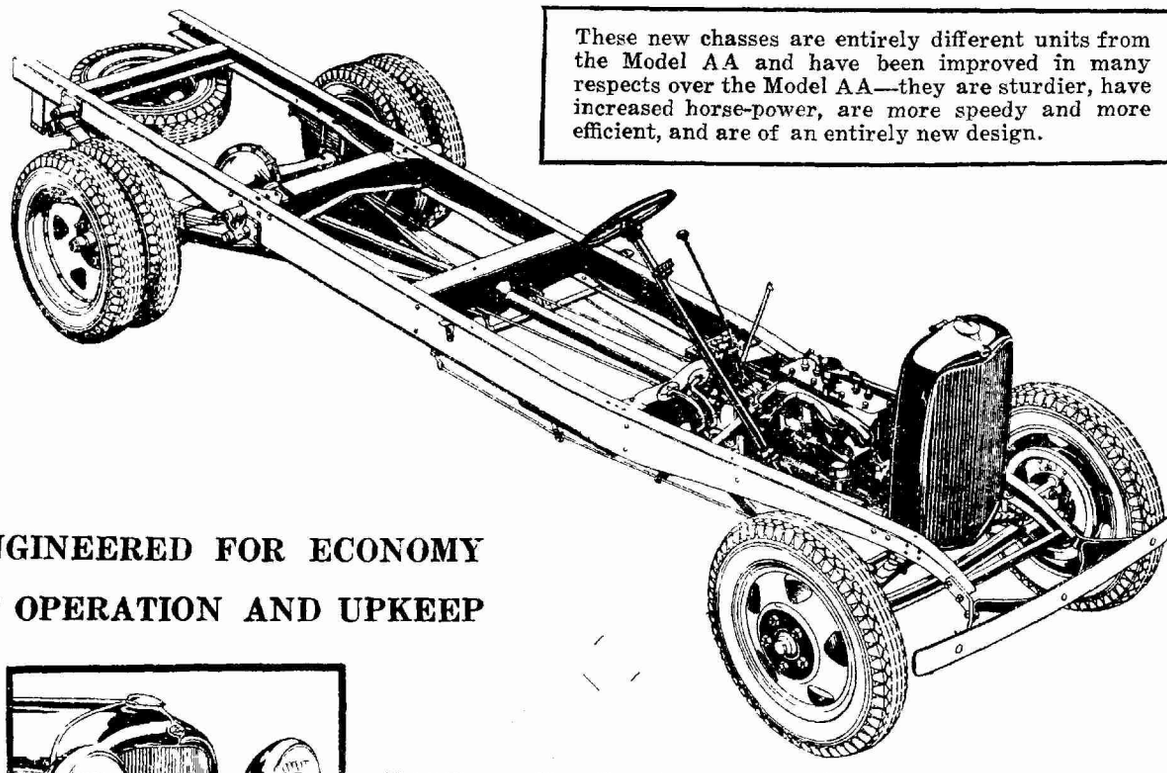
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
SHANGHAI.

NOW AND AT ONCE!

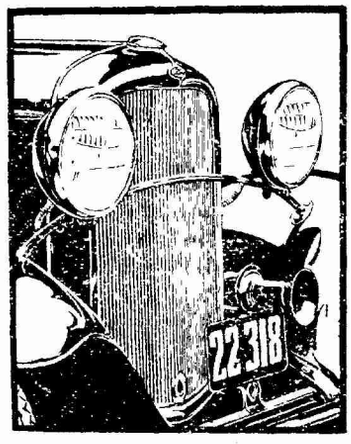
ANNOUNCING

TWO IMPROVED 1½ AND 2-TON FORD TRUCKS

These new chasses are entirely different units from the Model AA and have been improved in many respects over the Model AA—they are sturdier, have increased horse-power, are more speedy and more efficient, and are of an entirely new design.



ENGINEERED FOR ECONOMY OF OPERATION AND UPKEEP



More Power More Speed

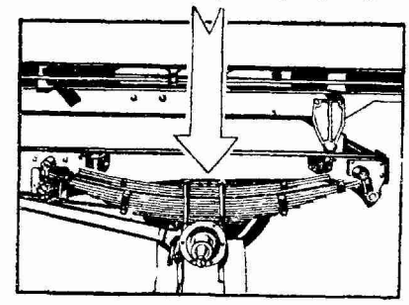
New Design Coupling and Drive Shafts

New Semi-Elliptic Rear Springs

Lengthened Frame

Cast Alloy Brake Drums

The New Heavy Duty Spring



CHOICE OF 131-½" OR 157" WHEEL BASE...CHOICE OF 1-½ OR 2-TON CHASSIS... POWERED WITH 50 H.P. 4 CYLINDER ENGINE.

May be had also with V-8 cylinder engine for bus or other purposes where greater power and speed are desired.

Authorized Dealer: **BILLS MOTORS, FED., INC., U.S.A.**

Corner Avenue Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 70020

ALSO DEALERS AND SUB-DEALERS AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, EXPORTS, INC., SHANGHAI

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 62 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, November 5, 1932 | Number 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Asst. Editor; TRYPHON KU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG — DANIEL J. LEE
S. C. YANG (Harbin) — CHANG YA-CHUEN
MARK M. LU (Honan) — FLORENCE WONG (London)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Question of Removing the British Legation to Nanking 407
Japanese Radio-Sleuth Catches Author of "Strange Messages" 408
Rumanian Sentiment Becomes More Favorable to Soviets 409
Just a Little Matter of Smoke 410
China's Oustanding Problem—The Suppression of the "Reds" 410
Franco-Japanese-Russian Politics and Some Recent League Manifestations 412
Yen Slumps While Japan's Militarists Dream of Glory 416
Manchukuo—Question of an Economic Bloc with Japan 417
How American Parties Stand on International Relations 421

Special Articles

The Japanese Occupation of Far Eastern Russia .... By Harry Paxton Howard 423
British and American Responsibility for What Japan Has Done in Manchuria 427
What Chinese Silk Industry Needs the Most—Expert Advice or Financial Assistance? By Paul K. Whang 430
The Lytton Report as Viewed Through Japanese Eyes 444
Men and Events 446
Who's Who in China 447
New Books of Interest in the Far East 448

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS" COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

QUESTION OF REMOVING THE BRITISH LEGATION TO NANKING

THE immediate removal of the British Legation from Peiping to the Yangtsze valley was advocated in an article appearing in the *London Observer*, a summary of which was telegraphed to the Far East by *Reuters* on October 30. The writer of the article argued that the removal of the British Legation to Shanghai or Nanking would narrow the "gulf" between the British consular and diplomatic services and between the Legation and British commercial interests as represented in the chambers of commerce. Also it was recommended that the British commercial and diplomatic services should be reorganized and concentrated at Shanghai. Finally there was a consideration of the relative merits of Shanghai and Nanking, the final opinion being that Shanghai probably would be a more suitable location pending the construction of permanent legation premises in the National Capital at Nanking.

Although apparently not recognized by *Reuters* correspondent, the article in the *Observer* closely paralleled Chapter XIV in the recent book, "The Capital Question of China," which was written by Lionel Curtis of the Royal Institute of International Affairs who spent considerable time in the Far East in connection with the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Curtis in his book presented arguments for the removal of the British Legation to the Yangtsze valley which practically are unanswerable and which tend to make the continued presence of the foreign legations in Peiping appear rediculous. The writer in the *Observer* stressed economy as one of the reasons for the removal of the British Legation, but Mr. Curtis in his arguments went much further and showed that the continued presence of the British Minister and staff in Peiping is detrimental from almost every point of view. Said Mr. Curtis:

> "Like Jerusalem, Rome, Constantinople and Mecca, Peking is one of the legendary cities of the world. Its ramparts and palaces, temples and monuments exercise a spell which fixes the mind on the past. In this historic environment the student interpreters destined for the Consular Service, which advises the Ministers, studied the language in the most impressionable years of their life. Their environment was such as disposed them rather to view China through the medium of the past than to study the factors which were breaking the links with the past and reducing her whole life to confusion. Those factors were mainly operative in the Yangtsze valley, where foreign merchants were developing trade with the Chinese, a region which could only be reached (from

Peking) by a four days' journey. In point of time, the seat of government was more remote from the principal scene of action than Moscow from London. The bulk of trade in the Yangtsze Valley was British. From the outset the British Legation has been out of touch with the merchant communities of the Yangtsze, especially Shanghai, where the trade between China and the rest of the world mainly centers. In Peking there was everything to attract the professional diplomat, and much to repel him in a place like Shanghai.... The diplomats who visited Shanghai could not always conceal their anxiety to finish their business and escape from distasteful surroundings. The remoteness of Peking thus gravely accentuated the social aloofness which is apt to exist between diplomatic and mercantile circles in foreign countries.... The merchants, however commonplace in their tastes and outlook, were none the less a medium through which the dynamic forces of western civilization were disintegrating China. They were the real factors in the problem, human factors who needed a guidance and leadership which no British minister in Peking has ever been able to supply. The British colonies on the Yangtsze have never been taught to look to their minister, as those in South Africa looked to men like Grey, Frere or Milner, or the British community in Egypt looked to Cromer.... So attractive is the life in Peking that those who have enjoyed it sometimes find on retirement that existence elsewhere is unbearable and return to spend their old age in Peking.... The result has been a silent but continuous pressure on China to keep her government located at a spot fatal alike to its own effective authority and to the unity of the Chinese people."

There is nothing which Mr. Curtis has said about Peking from the standpoint of British diplomacy which does not apply with equal force to the Americans. When the present American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson was appointed, his original instructions were to maintain close contact with the Chinese National Government at Nanking, but for some reason the American Minister along with most of the other foreign ministers excepting the Japanese, Germans and Italians, has apparently chosen to spend a considerable portion of his time in Peking (Peiping) particularly in the critical period of the past year incidental to the Sino-Japanese situation. In view of the present economy program in Washington resulting in the cutting of salaries of government officials and general reduction of governmental expenses, one wonders why someone does not introduce a bill in Congress to abolish the Peiping Legation and transfer the entire staff to Nanking and Shanghai. As a matter of plain fact practically all of the diplomatic business which the American Government conducts in China is handled by the American Consulate-General in Nanking, the Legation in Peiping merely serving as a transmitting agency. In order to maintain this Peiping transmitting agency the American tax-payer is forced to support the Legation staff consisting of the Minister, a half-dozen secretaries and some forty clerks not to mention a Marine guard of 600 men for protective purposes. Much of this money could be saved by transferring the Legation to Nanking or Shanghai, but beyond the monetary saving the transfer of the Legation also would have the effect of placing the diplomatic branch of the U. S. Government in daily intimate contact with present-day China which exists in the Yangtsze valley and South China and not in the North. Also, and of possibly even greater importance the transfer of the Legation to the Yangtsze valley would have the effect of bringing the diplomatic branch of the U. S. Government into more intimate contact with American business which is centered in this region. There would appear to be only one argument in favor of maintaining the foreign legations in Peiping at the present and that is, it possibly enables the ministers to maintain closer connection with what is going on in Manchuria, but this certainly does not outweigh the arguments in favor of a removal to the Yangtsze valley.

JAPANESE RADIO-SLEUTH CATCHES AUTHOR OF "STRANGE MESSAGES"

THE Japanese authorities always are on guard against those who would circulate "dangerous thoughts" among the people of the Island Empire, particularly the youths of the land. To this end the Japanese Government has established a censorship which is all-embracing in its ramifications, including all newspapers published in the country and copies of all newspapers published outside of Japan which might be read by subscribers residing in Japan. But the development of radio in recent years brought a new complication for there was nothing to prevent the owner of a radio set in Japan from "tuning-in" on radio broadcasts emanating from foreign lands, particularly China, Russia and the United States. But now it seems this ticklish censorship problem also has been solved through the ingenuity of the Osaka Communications Bureau which makes it its business to sleuth out foreign radio stations and "blot-out" broadcasts which might contain "dangerous thoughts" for Japanese listeners-in. This is done by broadcasting meaningless sounds on the same wave-length as that used by the foreign radio station, the results, according to foreign residents of Japan being so successful that the owners of radio receiving sets in Japan are no longer able to pick up broadcasts from other countries unless the program happens to be harmless in the opinion of those who guard the thoughts of the Japanese populace. Owners of radio sets in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe who previously were able to listen-in on programs broadcasted from Shanghai, Manila, Hanoi, Nanking, Peiping, Habarovsk, Vladivostok or from the United States and Europe, are now denied that pleasure due to the recent erection in Japan of a ring of "blotting-out" stations which effectively prevent foreign broadcasts from being heard in Japan. But the new development however often leads to embarassing, not to say amusing, results as a brief report in the *Japan Chronicle* on Oct. 22 indicated. It seems that the Osaka Communications Bureau for some time had been worried about certain "strange radio messages" which had been heard in Japan from the general direction of northeastern Asia and since northeastern Asia includes Siberia which is a part of the U. S. S. R. these messages undoubtedly were of dangerous character. It is generally known of course that the Soviets maintain high-power stations at Habarovsk and Vladivostok which nightly broadcast programs in various languages, said broadcasts often being of a highly dangerous political character, particularly when viewed from the standpoint of present conditions in Japan. But the recent

"strange radio messages" were in code and dealt with conditions in Manchuria, hence were particularly dangerous. It required all the ingenuity of the radio censors to solve the mystery, but they did finally solve it—much to the amusement of the Japanese public and needless to say, the embarrassment of the Osaka censorship fraternity. The messages, it seems, were nothing more nor less than reports which were being sent to the Japanese military headquarters in Mukden by commanders of Japanese bandit punitive expeditions in various parts of the northeastern provinces. Thus the "strange radio messages" turned out to be nothing more than Japanese military reports from Manchuria and not "dangerous thoughts" broadcasted to secret connections in Japan as the censors originally thought. The inauguration of radio sleuthing in Japan also led to another interesting recent discovery—that the redoubtable Chinese loyalist commander, Gen. Ma Chan-shan, is not dead as originally reported by Gen. Honjo, but on the contrary is very much alive. Several weeks ago Gen. Honjo reported with much detail that Gen. Ma Chan-shan was dead, had been killed by a Japanese punitive expedition, and in due course Gen. Araki Minister of War repeated the details to the Emperor. But the Osaka radio sleuth discovered that Gen. Ma is still alive, the discovery being made through the expediency of intercepting some of Gen. Ma's recent radio messages to Peiping and Shanghai requesting funds for the Chinese loyalists and volunteers who are fighting the Japanese war-lords in Manchuria. Gen. Araki in a recent report to the Tokyo Cabinet Council admitted that there are now "some doubts" regarding Gen. Ma Chan-shan's death, regarding which the Japanese military previously were so certain. The Japanese War Minister stated he was making a "further investigation" and had asked Gen. Muto at Mukden to report on the matter!

RUMANIAN SENTIMENT BECOMES MORE FAVORABLE TO SOVIETS

MENTION was made in an editorial in *The Review* of Oct. 22 (page 320) that Rumania was the only country on the western border of Russia which had not entered into a non-aggression pact. The signing by Poland of such a non-aggression pact with Russia on July 25 last was one of the greatest triumphs of Soviet diplomacy for some time. As is well known France, Poland and Rumania ever since the European War have acted together very closely, Poland and Rumania being held together by a treaty of alliance—for defensive purposes only, as Poland is always careful to point out. The signing by Poland of a non-ggression pact with the Soviets has of course made a profound impression on Rumania, with whom the Soviets have been "angling" for the past year with the hope of also inducing Rumania to sign such a pact. The obvious object of the Soviets in also adding Rumania to the list of countries with which they have made non-aggression pacts is to make their western border absolutely safe from attack in case an attack is made by the Japanese from the eastern side of their domain. So far the Rumanians have held out resolutely against making such a non-aggression pact with the Soviets, but it would seem that there has of late been a gradual veering of Rumanian opinion in favor of such an agreement.

A *Tass* telegram from Vienna Oct. 25 stated that two of the foremost and most influential of the Rumanian newspapers, *Dimineaca* and *Adeverul* commenting editorially on the Soviet-Rumanian negotiations for the conclusion of a pact of mutual non-aggression, insist on the necessity for a reconsideration of a foreign policy of the Rumanian government. "Due to the world-wide economic crisis," states *Dimineaca* "France and Poland were obliged to alter their attitude toward the U.S.S.R. Lately, many French industrialists and politicians have visited Soviet Russia and have concluded that such a great country, the population of which is fast approaching 200,000,000, must be considered as a very serious and desirable customer. The example set by other countries, which are now getting large Soviet orders, has engendered in both French and Polish industrial circles a desire to conquer a share in Soviet trade. These two countries accordingly changed their attitude toward the U.S.S.R." The Rumanian paper goes on to say that the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Poland and the U.S.S.R. and the expressed desire of France that Rumania should enter into a similar pact, has created a serious fear in Rumania that the steps taken by France and Poland in this regard have weakened to a considerable degree the relations of Rumania with these two countries.

As noted previously in these columns, the signing of non-aggression pacts between the U.S.S.R. and the European border states, Poland, Finland, Latvia and Estonia, most of which are under French influence, has a distinct bearing on Soviet-Japanese relations in the Far East. So long as the Japanese believed they could depend upon European assistance against Russia, they were entirely unrestricted in their military activities in the Far East. But now that there has been a shift in European sentiment the Japanese have become noticeably more careful in their military moves toward the Soviet border. Now the Japanese are bending their efforts to patch up their troubles with the U.S.S.R. and according to report, Mr. Matsuoka, Japan's delegate to Geneva has been instructed to stop over in Moscow for a conference with Karakhan.

The success of the Soviets both politically and economically in recent months was commented on somewhat sarcastically by the Paris correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* of September 17. The correspondent alleged that Mr. Herriot is a friend of the Soviets and had shown his Bolshevist leanings before French educators. The recent signing by France of a contract with the Soviets for oil for the French navy was viewed by the correspondent as a lack of aid to Rumania, which is a considerable producer of oil.

Japan Wins New Postponement of League Meeting

Owing to the delay of Japan's reply to the Lytton report, the consideration of the Report by the Council of the League of Nations has been postponed until November 21, and the Committee of Nineteen will therefore probably not reassemble before the beginning of December.

JUST A LITTLE MATTER OF SMOKE

NOTHING could better illustrate the Peck-sniffian attitude of the little clique that governs the destinies of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai than the attitude of the Municipal authorities on the matter of smoke. The buses of the China General Omnibus Company are notorious in that they constantly emit from their exhausts heavy discharges of black smoke, this being due to the fact that the motors of their buses were changed over about a year ago from equipment using gasoline to carburetors and other suitable paraphernalia to burn what is known as "Solar" oil, which is a slightly refined crude oil. The use of such oil results in a very considerable economy of operation, but any person coming anywheres near the rear of one of these buses is almost suffocated with the thick, noxious smoke which is poured out from the exhaust. Many a woman in Shanghai has had her expensive dress ruined because of this fact. Contrasted with this state of affairs it is a fact that owners of private cars are being spied on by the sleuths of the traffic squad to discover whether either because of too much oil or for other reasons their cars discharge any black smoke. The Municipal Police have printed forms and use them frequently to point out to such private owners that the emission of black smoke is a breach of this or that traffic regulation. One wonders whether or not any such notices are ever sent to the China General Omnibus Co., whose buses continually fill the streets with smoke in a way that no private car could be capable of even with the worst possible maladjustment of its combustion apparatus. Probably not, due to the fact that H. E. Arnhold, who is the governing director of the firm of Arnhold & Co., who are general managers for the China General Omnibus Co., is a member of the Municipal Council, in which august body he holds the position of Vice Chairman.

CHINA'S OUTSTANDING PROBLEM--- THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "REDS"

THERE can be no question about it but that the Communist and bandit menace is the most important thing before the National Government of China at the present time. On the whole the Government troops are making progress, but there are certain districts in which the Communists have become more threatening than ever. According to a *United Press* telegram from Hankow Oct. 31 the most formidable "Red" army ever assembled in China had launched simultaneous drives against Shensi and Kansu in an effort to establish direct contact with Soviet Russia and assure themselves of a source of munitions and supplies. Several days previously the so-called "Second Army" of the Communist forces, commanded by Ho Lung, the notorious bandit chieftain, effected a junction with the "Fourth Army" preparatory to their westward drive. Already the combined "Red" force has defeated the 34th and 65th Divisions of the National Government and at last reports was advancing virtually without molestation. Ho Lung's troops have in the meantime arrived at Paokang and Fanghsien in the north-western section of Hupeh, while the other column has captured Tanghsien and Chenping in Honan, according to the reports received at Hankow.

General Chiang-Kai-shek according to latest advices, is making plans for the removal of bandit suppression headquarters from Hankow to Nanchang, Kiangsi. The communications section already has been moved to Nanchang. Gen. Liu Shih, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, will lead the campaign in Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei. In this connection it is stated that Generat Liu Chien-nien's troops in Shantung will be sent to southern Honan to assist in the campaign against the bandits.

A recent Japanese message from Hankow alleged that an investigation conducted by the Provincial Government of Hupeh showed that the losses suffered by the residents of Hupeh Province due to the activity of the Communist army are enormous, and involved the murder of 350,000 person. The investigations revealed that in addition to the appalling number of murders, looting included $60,000,000 in cash; crop damages reached $24,000,000; 98,000 houses were burned and 85,000,000 persons made either homeless or deprived of means to buy food.

A *Reuter* telegram from Foochow, Oct. 28, stated that while the leaders of the 19th Route Army and the Fukien provincial troops are engaged in "a family quarrel," the Communist forces are taking advantage of the scanty outposts maintained along the Kiangsi-Fukien border and are more active than ever. According to the latest reports the town of Chiangyeu was captured last week by the Communists who are now menacing Kienning, which is expected to fall to the "Reds" at any moment, while hordes of invaders are pouring into the north-western part of Fukien. In the meantime Canton military officials are seeking the co-operation of the 19th Route Army in order to suppress communist activities north of Hsingfeng, Taiyu, Chienman, Lungnan and Tingnan, all of which are Kiangsi towns near the Kwangtung border. These towns were cleared of all Reds through the efforts of the Cantonese forces.

Two hundred Red troops were captured or killed at Kiangchow, in South Kiangsi, last week according to an official report which attributes the success to the forces of General Yu Han-mou, commander of the 1st Army.

The Red menace on Hainan Island is over with the elimination of the main Red strength by a brigade of protective guards, according to a statement issued by the Staff Headquarters in Haihou, a recent message from the *Central Press* stated. The *Central Press* reported that the Reds are really not formidable in that area, as they have only one rifle to every four men, and 400 of them have been killed and 600 captured, many of whom surrendered with their arms. The remnants are isolated in the mountain districts and will probably be annihilated by the end of the year. The Hainan people have been asked to co-operate with the military for the rehabilitation of the areas that had been infested by the Reds.

The *Central Press* also announced that the South-West Censorship Committee will function shortly. It will censor publications and eliminate reactionary and Communist propaganda. Members of this committee have been selected from the Kuomintang South-West Executive Committee, the Provincial Kuomintang, the City

Kuomintang, the Bureau of Public Safety and the Bureau of Social Affairs. The censorship will begin with Canton publications of magazines, newspapers and books in order to wipe out reactionary propaganda. The authorities are taking greater interest in this matter than formerly.

A *Shanghai Times* correspondent from Taining states that the Kiangsi communists under Chu Te have changed the name of their organization from the Red Army and the Soviet Government, to "The United Government of China." Their vicious attacks upon landlords and the slaying of well-to-do citizens continue as usual. Lads carried away captive over a year ago when Pang Te-huai invaded North-west Fukien, are returning to their homes after having crossed into the lines of the National Army during the recent fighting around Nanfeng. They report long days and nights of travel in the service of the Soviets, and all the bitterness and hardships that it is possible for men to endure. Thousands of young men forced into the Red Armies are anxious to escape but unwilling to make the attempt since certain death awaits all who rebel at the hardships and suggest escape. General Chiang Kai-shek carefully examines each fugitive that approaches the government lines, and when convinced that the case is genuine, the young man is given an honorable discharge, signed by the Generalissimo, and sent home. In spite of the many desertions, a rigid system of conscription keeps the Red Armies full to overflowing, and the government garrisons at Nanfeng keep their scouting planes tuned up for instant service.

General Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Hankow Pacification Headquarters, left for Fancheng, northern Hupeh, by airplane from Hankow Oct. 27. It is understood that he will direct the 4th Army under General Wei Li-huang and the 11th Route Army under General Liu Mou-en in suppressing the "Reds" in northern Hupeh. General Ho's provisional headquarters has been moved to Fancheng from Yokow. During his absence all affairs at the Hankow Pacification Headquarters are to be in charge of General Yang Kuei-i, Chief-of-Staff.

According to General Hsu Yuan-chuan the Hung Hu (Lake) region and along the Han River have been completely cleared of the brigands. Rehabilitation measures have been introduced and militia and anti-Red Volunteer corps have been organized to assist the Government troops n maintaining local peace and order.

A telegram from General Hsu Ting-yao, Commander of the 4th Division, states that while searching for the remnant bandits at Yushan and Pingchuyuan, his units found 1,000 rifles. No sign of bandits were found in the mountains within a 70 li radius of Chinchiachai, on the Anhwei-Honan border, he reported.

Reporting on the bandit-suppression campaign in Fukien, General Chiang Kwang-nai, Director of the Foochow Pacification Headquarters, in a telegram to the Military Affairs Commission Nov. 1 stated that one brigade under Major-General Chang Yen attached to the 61st Division under General Mao Wei-shou has been despatched to northern Fukien from Chuanchow to check the activities of the "Reds". The garrisons vacated by Major-General Chang's units have been taken over by the Reserve Brigade under Major-General Tan Chi-hsiu. He further reported that the "Reds" under Chu Te who were fleeing from Kiangsi to northern Fukien have been repulsed by the units under General Liu Ho-ting and have been forced to return to Kiangsi. The Kiangsi and Kwangtung authorities have been requested to join in rounding up these remnant outlaws.

In the meantime incidents connected with foreigners in various parts of the country are still being investigated. Reports were current during the past week that the Rev. Bert Nelson, the American missionary who was captured by Communist bandits in October, 1930, in Central China had been murdered, but later information was to the effect that so far as could be ascertained Mr. Nelson was still alive. The bandits have at various times made extravagant demands as conditions for his release. They have in the meantime utilized his services as a teacher of English.

Chiang Kai-shek to Lead Anti-Red Drive

General Chiang Kai-shek was expected to return to Hankow from Changsha end of this week and from there proceed to Nanchang in Kiangsi personally to direct bandit suppression operations in that province.

General Liu Shih, chairman of the Honan provincial government, is being entrusted with the task of cleaning up the remnants of bandit forces in Hupeh, Anhui and Honan Provinces.

Foreigners Advised to Depart from Yenping

While military commanders were preparing a strong defense against bandits along a line extending southward from Pucheng through Kienyang, Sunchang and Shansien to Yungan, in Fukien Government officials at Foochow during the week advised foreign consuls to evacuate their nationals from the Yenping area. Most of the foreigners in the troubled area are missionaries. Bandit troops had captured the cities of Tsianglo and Shaowu, about 50 miles north of Yenping, reports said, and were advancing on Yenping. Government troops and a naval landing force which have been stationed near the coast have been ordered to proceed to the defense line.

Roads as a Help in Fighting Bandits

A Highway Conference was convened in Hankow November 1. Representatives of the Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi Provincial Government participated. The conference was called for the purpose of framing plans for the completion of various arterial roads in the four provinces where "Red" banditry has been most prevalent.

Citizens' Corps in Kwangsi and Kwangtung

In the southern provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung, the organization of Citizens' Corps goes on apace. This is a modified form of conscription. In Kwangsi 300,000 youths are being trained annually as potential soldiers. Now, with the introduction of the scheme into Kwangtung the authorities at Canton hope to be able to organize in a few years a huge people's army which at all times will be able to protect all districts against communists or bandits and who will be available as full soldiers in times of national emergency. Each district will do something towards the upkeep of its section of the citizens' corps and this will enable Kwangtung to cut down its enormous standing army to reasonable proportions and thus lessen the great financial burden on the provincial treasury.

The province will be divided into five districts in each of which there will be nine corps, each under a district commander responsible to a provincial commander in chief. General Chen Chi-tang will be that commander-in-chief, with Canton as his headquarters. When the organization is complete the bandit suppression corps and headquarters will be abolished.

⁂

Three Girls Among 25 Alleged Communists Executed in Canton

Twenty-five executions were carried out at Canton, on October 31, of prisoners, who were all of tender years. They were all described as belonging to the Communist Youths' Corps. They were recently captured by the 2nd division in the East River District. Three girls were among those executed.

⁂

Japanese Imprison 182 Communists

Ten Japanese communists were heavily sentenced at Tokyo October 29 for participating in communist activities. One of them, Gaku Sano, who was arrested in Shanghai three years ago, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Three others got life imprisonment and six others were given terms ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Altogether 182 Communists were sentenced at the conclusion of a long-drawn-out trial resulting from a round-up of Communists which started four years ago.

In addition to those mentioned above the sentences for the others ranged from two to nine years.

In delivering judgment, the judge explained that the Japanese Communist party was a branch of the Third International and the accused members had been carrying on a revolutionary struggle aiming at the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Ex-Service Men to Help to Hold the People at the Bottom Down

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo, October 27, stated that in view of the social unrest now prevailing in Japan, plans are under way to organize a so-called "local police body," with ex-service men and ex-policemen as its members for the purpose of giving prompt assistance to the police authorities in case of emergency.

The Home Office authorities are stated to be in favor of the proposal. The Home Minister will probably be installed as the head of the organization. According to an estimate made by the police authorities some 150,000 persons will be enlisted as members throughout the country.

***

Chinese Arrest Two Britishers Who Injured Farmers

Two British subjects named Marden and Martin, who accidentally wounded two Chinese, while pheasant shooting near Pingliu, about 60 miles from Shanghai, during the last week end, were set on by the enraged populace and later imprisoned by the local authorities. A British Vice Consul has procceeded to the scene to investigate the matter.

Franco-Japanese-Russian Politics and Some Recent League Manifestations

THE recent alleged change in French attitude, leaning somewhat more toward Russia than previously, has caused considerable anxiety in Tokyo where the French previously were regarded as firm supporters of Japan in the Far East. Whether there actually has been any shift in the French attitude toward Japan's military adventures on the Asiatic continent, cannot be stated, but reports to this effect have caused recent animated discussion in Tokyo journals, the writers and correspondents maintaining that France is still friendly to Japan and will support Japan when the Manchurian question comes up for discussion at the forthcoming sessions of the League Council and Assembly. The French *Havas* news service on Oct. 27 circulated in the Far East a dispatch from Geneva declaring that the Japanese are more "pro-Soviet" than are the Chinese. Quoting from a leading article in the *Journal de Geneve* on Oct. 26, which was headed, "Is Japan an Enemy of the Soviets?" the article in the Geneva newspaper called attention to the fact that while the Japanese are trying to win European support on the score of their Manchurian activities as being directed against the rising tide of Bolshevism, the Japanese are at the same time conducting secret conversations with Soviet diplomats in an effort to reach an understanding in the Far East. Said the Geneva paper,

> "Japanese agents are anxious to make us believe in Europe that Japan is in the Far East a rampart of law and order against Communism. It is against a China becoming bolshevized that Japan is warring, they say. If they took Manchuria, it was only to prevent the irresistible advance of Bolshevism and Europe must be grateful.
>
> "This whole picture is false. It is not true that the Chinese Government is in sympathy with Communism. It fights Communism with armed force. Furthermore, Japan has an ambassador at Moscow, China has not.
>
> "It is not true that there is any Russian influence over Nanking, diplomatic relations between the Chinese and Russian Governments having been broken several years ago. It is not true that the Japanese aggression is of a nature to exterminate Communism in China.
>
> "To the contrary, it favors it in increasing the dissatisfaction of the people and in paralysing the government who fights it. It is not true, finally, that the relations between the Russian and Japanese governments are dominated by hostility."

***

Japanese writers in Japan as well as correspondents of Japanese newspapers stationed in European capitals, insist that while France must support the League Covenant to the full because of her relations with Germany, French friendly policy toward Japan remains intact. Toshio Eito, correspondent in Paris for the *Osaka Mainichi* on Oct. 17 wrote,

> French policy remains the same as before the publication of the Lytton report: there is no change in France's friendly attitude toward Japan. This is based on the consideration that there is no advantage whatever for France in provoking Japan's indignation, and the conclusion is "non-interference with Japanese action in Manchuria."
>
> Not Manchuria, but the welfare of French Indo-China is what the French people feel the greatest concern about, as the reds are making their influence felt in the French colony. Should China fall a victim to the reds' activities, it is a foregone conclusion that French Indo-China would also be affected at once. But as long as Japan maintains Manchuria invulnerable to communism, the French Government can remain assured of French Indo-China's safety. This is the trend of French thought.
>
> Next, the French people recognise the necessity of Japanese expansion abroad, the Japanese mission for the preservation of peace and order in the Orient, and hence the stabilization of Japan's position in realization of the supreme aim.
>
> The reason why the French people advocate the maintenance of the *status quo* and defend the League Covenant is nothing but a move to check the German development which they look upon as detrimental to their security. The Far Eastern question is, therefore, dealt with from an entirely different standpoint.
>
> Regarding America's efforts to induce France to side with her against Japan, the French people are of the opinion that they are under no particular obligation to aid the United States. They believe that they were relieved of the war debt payment to the United States from the very moment Germany was virtually exempted from reparations obligations at the Lausanne Conference.
>
> The French people no longer follow American leadership for the sake of the war debts alone.

***

Despite these assurances and Japan's claim she is fighting against the advance of communism in the Far East, the Tokyo Foreign Office on the other hand apparently is bending every possible effort to reach an understanding with Moscow. A *Rengo* dispatch from Vladivostok which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* on Oct. 27 quoted Mr. Matsuoka, Japan's chief delegate to the Geneva meeting as stating his intention of stopping over in Moscow for a discussion of outstanding problems between Japan and the U. S. S. R. with Leo Karakhan, assistant commissar

Japanese consular officials at Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy and Foochow, it is reported, have been instructed accordingly by the Japanese War Ministry at Tokyo. Meantime, the commander of the Japanese naval forces along the Yangtsze has completed an inspection tour of the various river ports including Shasi, Yichang and Chungking with a view to formulating plans for the alleged protection of Chinese trade and commerce along the Yangtsze for submission to the Japanese Government at Tokyo.

In the meantime also the invasion of Jehol is being kept in mind by the Japanese, but in this connection a recent *Kuo Min* telegram from Peiping stated that in view of the difficulty of negotiating the mountainous region between Nanling and Kowpangyingtse, the Japanese are reported to have abandoned their plan of invading Jehol via the Chinchow-Chaoyang branch railway. They have now changed their tactics and are plotting to penetrate into the province from Kailu, northeastern Jehol. In anticipation of the Japanese move Major-General Tsui Hsiu-wu, garrison commander of Kailu, has erected strong fortifications and effected junction with the Kirin Self-Defence Army under General Feng Chan-hai. Frequent Japanese air raids are reported.

Japanese Negotiate to Secure Release of Prisoners Held by General Su Ping-wen

A *Reuter* telegram from Tokyo Oct. 31 stated that the Japanese Army authorities in Manchuria have sent representatives to Manchuli by airplane to negotiate with General Su Ping-wen for the release of 170 Japanese nationals whom he holds prisoner there. All the captives are men, the women and children, 110 in number, having been evacuated to Soviet territory through the good offices of the Soviet consul at Manchuli.

General Su Ping-wen was commander of the railway guards on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, under the Manchukuo regime. On September 27, he declared against Manchukuo, his troops taking over control of Manchuli, Dalainor, Puhatu and other cities, and he now exercises authority from Tsitsihar to the Russian frontier, a distance of 260 miles. Since then the Japanese have been "flirting" with him with the object of getting him back into their fold, but

Sir John Simon Defends Tokyo Policy in Manchuria

Replying to questions put in the House of Commons Oct. 31 Sir John Simon said that the British government had so far no grounds for doubting that the Open Door policy would be effectively maintained in Manchuria, in accordance with assurances given by both the Japanese government and Manchurian authorities. When asked whether he could make certain that no restrictions would be placed later on, Sir John replied, "We must proceed by stages. If there is no ground for doubting that the Open Door policy will be maintained, that, so far, is satisfactory."

Japanese Threat on Jehol

A delayed telegram from General Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of the Jehol Provincial Assembly received at Peiping end of last week stated that five Japanese airplanes visited Kailu within the borders of Jehol Province on October 22 and dropped 20 bombs. A Chinese officer and five horses were killed. General Tang further stated that the Japanese are concentrating a big force of 60,000 Mongol soldiers and a division of Japanese troops at Tungliao, which is at the terminus of a branch railway which runs up to near the Jehol frontier. He says they have also 15 airplanes at Tungliao and they are evidently preparing to invade the province.

Koreans in Manchuria Help Volunteers to Fight Japanese

Dr. Syngm an Rhee who in 1910 was elected President of the "Korean Republic," and who is the chairman of the Korean Commission in the United States, made an announcement in Washington Oct. 22 that he had received a cablegram saying 10,000 Koreans are fighting against the Japanese in Manchuria. Dr. Rhee said the Japanese encouraged the Koreans to settle in Manchuria to help consolidate Japan's claims to the territory. Now, he said, the Koreans are sympathizing with the Chinese in the Manchurian dispute and assisting the Chinese Volunteers."

Hundreds of Koreans Are Massacred by Japanese Along the Yalu River

Hundreds of Koreans

62-459

seriously wounding a bodyguard, and injuring General Ma in the face. After the Japanese planes departed, General Ma crossed the stream nearby and again found refuge in the mountains.

Speaking of the difficulties of General Ma's troops in the way of clothing, Mr. Chiang said that at first they were well clothed, but as they frequently crossed the forests, their uniforms were soon torn. Their leather boots fared worst and had to be discarded for those made of horse skins or pig-skins.

Much Money Raised in North China

The people of Peiping and Tientsin are responding enthusiatically to the appeal for winter clothing and funds for the North-eastern volunteers. Shen Pu-yu, owner of the Kwang Ho Chu Restaurant, Peiping, has contributed his entire savings of $20,000 to the National Salvation Army on the Mongolian border and has indicated his willingness to proceed to the front with supplies collected by the various civic organizations. According to a decision of the Peiping and Tientsin Association of College Faculties, each teacher is to contribute one per cent of his monthly salary in aid of the volunteers.

Chinese Restaurant Staff on C. E. R. Turn Out to Be Machine Gunners

The Japanese-owned Harbin *Times* in a recent issue asserted that a little before the mutiny of General Su Ping-wen on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway a number of popular military restaurants were opened up at Manchuli by Chinese immigrants from the Soviet Russia. The restaurants it is alleged, were staffed by students from the Asiatic People's Institute at Moscow and from the School for Partisans affiliated with the Chinese Club at Vladivostok. When the mutiny actually broke out, this Harbin paper states, these immigrants and several Russian immigrants became machine-gunners for the mutineers. The journal also delares that the newly-formed military control department is commanded by a European of unestablished nationality, who controls all the decisions reached at the headquarters of the mutineers. A political department, is attached to these headquarters and this is placarding all the occupied territory with such slogans as "Away with Capitalists and Welcome the Era of the Workers," "Welcome Friendship with the U.S.S.R.," "We Demand Resumption of Diplomatic Relations with Russia," "Away with Imperialistic Oppressors," "Welcome Unity between Workers, Laborers and Soldiers" and ,'World Workers, Unite."

The article in the Harbin *Times* concludes by saying that if the Soviet Government has no connection with the afore-stated Communistic activities, as it has officially stated, then, to avoid misuderstandings, it should clip the wings of the Communist immigrant ringleaders of the mutiny, who are acting presumably for the Komintern.

Japanese "Patriot" Plane Shot Down by Bandits

The "patriot" airplane No. 6, an 88-type Army scouting plane, donated by the Japan Woollen Goods Co. Ltd., Kobe, was shot down when it took part in the expedition against bandits in the neighbourhood of Chinsi, west of Chinchow, on October 9, according to a report recently made public by the Japanese War Office in Manchuria. A bandit bullet disabled the engine and the flyers were forced to land. A patrol of troops was then ordered to guard the airplane, but they were attacked by an overwhelmingly large number of bandits. Sergeant Narita, in command of the guard, and all the men fought to their death, the War Office announced.

China Oppose League's Manchurian Autonomy Scheme

The National Government considers the formation of an autonomous regime in Manchuria and demilitarization of area, recommended in the report of the League Inquiry Commission, incompatible with the territorial sovereignty and administrative integrity of China and hence unacceptable, according to a recent note transmitted to Geneva.

The note outlining China's policy vis-a-vis Manchuria was cabled to the China delegation to Geneva, headed by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and Quo Tai-chi, for presentation to the League of Nations Council.

The National Government also expressed opposition to the convocation of an Advisory Conference, especially insofar as Manchuria now under the Japanese puppet regime of Manchukuo is to be entitled to representation on an equal basis with China and Japan. The Advisory Conference, so constituted, it is pointed out, presupposes that Manchuria is an independent state.

As a counter-proposal to the formula recommended in the Lytton report, it is stated that the National Government alone has the power to determine the form of local gevernment for Manchuria. Such local government in Manchuria may invite Japanese advisors in its various departments only with the sanction of the central government of China.

It was further pointed out that China will not be party with Japan in any new commercial and non-aggression treaties provided that negotiations for such treaties are to be based on the recognition of all of Japan's ill-gotten rights in Manchuria and China. Only those of Japan's rights regarding lease of land and railway interests in Manchuria which have been authorized in treaties signed between the central governments of the two countries can be recognized in any new Sino-Japanese treaties.

The Salvation Army's Appeal to the League

General Su Ping-wen and General Chang Tien-chiu, respectively commander-in-chief and vice commander-in-chief of the Northeastern Salvation Army, end of last week sent a telegram to the League of Nations, in the course of which they said:—"One year has elapsed since Japan's military aggression brought the Northeastern Provinces of China under her domination, followed by the establishment of the bogus Manchukuo under the titular headship of Pu Yi in the face of the indignant opposition of the whole Chinese nation. Her loudly proclaimed "campaign of bandit-suppression," accompanied by incendiarism and the wholesale massacre of peaceful inhabitants whose sole crime is their stubborn refusal to co-operate with their alien invaders, has thrown the whole of the Northeastern Provinces into indescribable confusion and has rendered destitute three-quarters of our people. Her misdeeds are a veritable negotiation of justice and humanity. "Japan has violated article I of the Nine-Power Treaty by her invasion of our territory and her encroachment upon our administrative sovereignity; she has set at nought Article II of the Briand-Kellogg Pact by her resort to military force, rather than recourse to pacific means for the settlement of international disputes; and by deliberately destroying China's territorial integrity and political independence in face of the repeated injunctions of the League Council, she had broken the covenant of the League of Nations. And now she has become more defiant in her aggressive intent: she has accorded official recognition to the puppet state through the conclusion of a protocol. This fateful step, which is tantamount to virtual annexation of our Northeastern Provinces, has dealt an irretrievable blow to the peace of the Far East and is bound to have disastrous repercussions throughout the world."

Anti-Japanese Boycott a Complete Success in South China

"The rocks may decay and the seas may dry up, but our determination to rid Canton of traitors will never be shaken." Thus declared the South China Iron Blood Group in a letter sent to various merchants in Canton last week warning them against handling Japanese goods. A recent *Reuter* message from Canton stated that the anti-Japanese boycott movement in South China has proved to be a complete success. The Japanese have lost nearly 95 per cent. of their trade in South China and there is not a bit of hope of its reviving under the present circumstances.

Japanese Press Collection for Million Dollar Debts Owing by Chinese

Upwards of a thousand members of the Amalgamated Union of Japanese Merchants and Industrialists of middle and minor standing who have failed to collect the debts owing to them by Chinese merchants since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria are considering measures for the collection of their credits, according to the *Press Union*. Three representatives of the Union visited the local Japanese consul general, Mr. Ishii, during the week and laid the question before him, asking him to accord them official assistance. The total amount of the Japanese claims against Chinese merchants is roughyl estimated at $1,000,000.

How American Parties Stand on International Relations*

ON next Tuesday morning, Nov. 8, the American people including both men and women legal voting age, will go to the polls and register their choice for a chief executive who will administer the affairs of the United States Government for a further period of four years. Although chief interest centers in the competition between the two major parties, the Republicans and Democrats, it is a not very well known fact that there actually are ten men running for President of the United States this fall on platforms which have been drafted by nine different political parties. That there are ten candidates representing nine parties is due to the fact that one of the minority parties, the so-called "Liberal" party has split into two factions and has two candidates. The various candidates and the parties they will represent on election day are as follows:

Party	*Candidate for President*	*Vice-President*
Republican Party	Herbert C. Hoover	Charles Curtis
Democratic Party	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John Nance Garner
Socialist Party	Norman Thomas	James H. Maurer
Communist (Workers) Party	William Z. Foster	James W. Ford (Negro)
Socialist Labor Party	Verne L. Reynolds	John W. Aiken
Prohibition Party	William D. Upshaw	Frank S. Regan
Farmer-Labor Party	Jacob S. Coxey	No candidate
Liberal Party	Frank E. Webb / William H. Harvey	Frank B. Hemenway
Jobless Party	Rev. James R. Cox	Dr. Victor D. Tisdal

Although the Government of the United States is rated as "conservative and capitalistic" as it is and as most Americans are, this does not mean that American citizens do not have the right to vote as they wish. The foregoing list of nine parties shows that Americans have the legal right to vote as they believe, even to the extent of electing Communist William Z. Foster and his running-mate, James W. Ford, to the highest offices in the land. But of course they will not do this because most Americans, as stated previously, are conservative. The man who will occupy the White House for the next four years, beginning with March 4 next, will either be Republican Herbert C. Hoover or Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt. However, it is expected that the serious economic depression now prevailing in the United States will cause the Socialist Party to poll a much higher vote than at any time in its previous history. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, in a recent statement predicted his party would quadruple its voting strength in the polling next Tuesday, the reason being the economic depression and the apparent inability of the two major parties to improve conditions. There probably never was a time when political conditions were so muddled or uncertain as they are in the United States today, the reasons bieng too numerous for reviewing in these columns, but to the ordinary economic and political issues is added the prohibition or "wet and dry" question. Disgusted with the apparent futility of attempting to enforce "dry" legislation, both of the major parties, the Republicans and Democrats, have indicated a desire for modification, the Democrats being somewhat "wetter" than the Republicans. Also, it must be noted that the Republican Party this fall is badly split, some of the liberal or progressive members of that organization having gone over to the Democratic camp. This is particularly true of Senator Johnson of California who has deserted Hoover and may throw his state into the Democratic camp. The LaFolletes of Wisconsin, Senator Brookhart of Iowa and Senator Norris of Nebraska also have deserted Hoover, but Senator Borah of Idaho, although disgruntled with Hoover's policies, recently has announced his intention of supporting the Republican ticket. The industrial leaders of the country, although usually on the Republican side, are not this year united, some of the outstanding men being in the Democratic camp. Henry Ford, famous automobile manufacturer, normally a Democrat, has announced this year his intention of supporting Republican Hoover.

Under normal conditions there usually are between six and seven more millions of Republican voters than there are Democrats, but this year the distressed economic conditions prevailing have embarassed the Republicans due to the fact that millions of persons are out of work and thousands of others, including the farmers, have lost money; hence the tendency has been to hold President Hoover and his party responsible. Most of the "straw" votes which have been taken in recent weeks indicate the election of Frank D. Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket, but the results will not be known until after the votes have been counted after next Tuesday's polling. Since there is no provision in American law permitting citizens who reside abroad to vote, this means that several thousand American citizens residing in the Far East will not register their choice for President in the forthcoming election. However, this does not mean they lack interest. Particularly are these ex-patriated Americans interested in American foreign policies, for in many ways their livelihood depends to a certain extent upon what America does in the field of international relations. For this reason *The Review* presents herewith a summarized statement from the platforms of the various parties dealing with their attitudes on the international relations of the United States:

Republican Party

Imperialism: "The Party will continue to maintain its attitude of protecting our national interests and policies wherever threatened, but at the same time promoting common understanding of the varying needs and aspirations of other nations...." Believes in and "looks forward to the steady enlargement of the principles of equality of treatment between nations great and small, the concession of sovereignty and self-administration to every nation which is capable of carrying on stable government," etc.; says record has proved to Latin America that "we have no imperialistic ambitions...;" silent on Philippines; same laws for Porto Rico as those of economic aid to other of our citizens. *International*

*Editor's Note—The *Review* is indebted to the magazine, *The World Tomorrow* for this summary of foreign policies of the various parties which appear herewith. The summaries were prepared by Devere Allen.

Organization: points to cooperation with League of Nations regarding Sino-Japanese crisis; reiterates "Stimson doctrine" of non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; favors consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg Pact; stands for joining World Court. *World Economic Relations:* "staunch supporter" of protective tariff, tariff protection being now of particularly great importance; up-holds "flexible" tariff control by President; favors extension of tariff principle to natural resource industries—oil, mines, forests, etc.; stands for most favored nation arrangements; favors world economic conference on monetary questions, including silver, exchange, prices, and "possible cooperative action." *Disarmament:* recounts efforts by Administration for limitation of armaments; "while in the interest of necessary government retrenchment, humanity and relief of the taxpayer we shall continue to exert our full influence upon the nations of the world in the cause of the reduction of arms, we do not propose to reduce our navy defenses below that of any other nation;" the army has reached the irreducible minimum consistent with self-reliance, self-respect, and security. *Conscription:* "We believe that in time of war every material resource in the nation should bear its proportionate share of the burdens occasioned by the public need..." *Military Training:* supports "essential principles" of the National Defense Act of 1920. *Immigration:* "restriction of immigration is a Republican policy," and urges strict retention of present laws. *Recognition of Russia:* silent. *War Debts and Reparation:* silent except to mention the Administration's one-year moratorium.

Democratic Party

Imperialism: "no interference in the internal affairs of other nations;" independence for Philippines; statehood for Porto Rico; "coöperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine." *International Organization:* does not mention League of Nations; advocates "a firm foreign policy, including peace with all the world" and arbitration; sanctity of treaties; "adherence to the World Court with appending reservations;" favors making Kellogg Pact effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation of treaties. *World Economic Relations:* advocates "a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding commission free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations;" "an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange." *Disarmament:* "a navy and an army adequate for national defense, based on a survey of all facts affecting the existing establishments, that the people in time of peace may not be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching a billion dollars annually;" "international agreements for reduction of armaments." *Conscription:* silent. *Military Training:* silent. *Immigration:* silent. *Recognition of Russia:* Silent. *War Debts and Reparations:* "We oppose cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations."

Socialist Party

Imperialism: "abandonment of every degree of military intervention by the United States in the affairs of other countries. The immediate withdrawal of military forces from Haiti and Nicaragua;" "the withdrawal of United States military and naval forces from China and the relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges;" "complete independence of the Philippines and the negotiation of treaties with other nations safeguarding the sovereignty of these islands." *International Organization:* "entrance of the United States into the League of Nations under conditions which will make it an effective instrument for world peace and renewed coöperation with the working class parties abroad to the end that the League may be transformed from a league of imperialist powers to a democratic assemblage representative of the aspirations of the common people of the world;" entrance of the United States into the World Court." *World Economic Relations:* "the creation of international economic organizations on which labor is adequately represented, to deal with problems of raw material, investments, money, credit, tariffs and living standards from the viewpoint of the welfare of the masses throughout the world." *Disarmament:* "while the Socialist Party is opposed to all war, it believes that there can be no permanent peace until Socialism is established internationally;" works for "reduction of armaments, leading to the goal of total disarmament by international agreement, if possible, but, if that is not possible, by setting an example ourselves; soldiers, sailors, and workers unemployed by reason of disarmament to be absorbed, where desired, in a program of public works, to be financed in part by the savings due to disarmament;" "prohibition of the sales of munitions to foreign powers." *Conscription:* for abolition. *Military Training;* for abolition of military training camps and the R.O.T.C. *Immigration:* "modification of the immigration laws to permit the reuniting of families and to offer a refuge to those fleeing from political or religious persecution." *Recognition of Russia:* "recognition of the Soviet Union and the encouragement of trade and industrial relations with that country." *War Debts and Reparations:* "cancellation of war debts due from the allied governments as part of a program for wiping out war debts and reparations, provided that such cancellation does not release money for armaments, but promotes disarmament."

Communist (Workers) Party

Imperialism: against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union; "such a revolutionary workers' and farmers' government alone can... grant unconditional independence to Hawaii, the Philippines, and other colonial peoples now enslaved by Wall Street." *International Organizations* League of Nations is a "pacifist swindle;" silent on World Court; silent on Pact of Paris. *World Economic Relations:* silent. Disarmament: silent. *Conscription:* silent. *Military Training:* silent. *Immigration:* silent. *Recognition of Russia:* silent but of course implicit. *War Debts and Reparations:* silent.

Socialist Labor Party

Note:—The Socialist Labor Party's platform contains no declaration on international affairs.

Prohibition Party

"We declare our abhorrence of war, and favor continued efforts for peaceful settlement of international differences, the reduction of military armaments and the entrance of our country into the World Court."

Farmer-Labor Party

Imperialism: independence of the Philippines within ten years. *International Organization:* opposed to entry of United States into League of Nations or World Court. *World Economic Relations:* gradual reduction of all tariffs by international agreement, except temporarily on "selected commodities the United States prices of which will be controlled and standardized (especially farm products); pending such an agreement, favors retention of present tariff rates until Jan. 1, 1937, "except those which are now or may before that date be fostering exorbitant profits; if no agreement is reached by Jan. 1, 1937, favors reduction of U. S. tariffs by ten per cent per annum until Jan. 1, 1944; urges immediate tariff on oil and other commodities to protect independent producers in the meantime; silent on other matters under this head. *Disarmament:* general disarmament by international agreement; a department by international agreement; a department of national defense under one head, with assistant secretaries for air, army, navy; "build up the navy to the treaty limits immediately and provide an adequate army." *Conscription:* silent. *Military Training:* silent. *Immigration:* total exclusion until unemployment is over. *Recognition of Russia:* silent. *War Debts and Reparations:* silent.

Liberty Party

Webb: "protection of investments and capital only when invested in the United States."

Harvey: Stands for a referendum of the people before war can be declared.

Jobless Party

Reciprocity in tariffs; "cancellation of all war resume trade relations with us, provided, however,

(Continued on page 450)

control of the railway,* though the resultant clamor from the other Allies made it necessary to grant them a share of this control.

The Invasion Gets Under Way

While Siberia was, at the time, rather outside the program of expansion which the Japanese imperialists had set themselves, the action of America and other Allies made this new activity feasible, and on August 3rd Japan announced that she was prepared to follow the example set by her Allies, for the purpose of restoring order and assisting the Czechs in their *eastward* movement. (Washington was avowedly helping them in their *westward* movement.) Following this Japanese troops moved north from Vladivostok and drove out the revolutionary government from Habarovsk, a naval expedition occupied Nikolaevsk at the mouth of the Amur, and Japanese forces patrolled the Amur, seizing (without encountering resistance) the Soviet vessels and all arms and ammunition they could locate. The Americans took over the management of the railway running north from Vladivostok.

In Habarovsk the Japanese put the ferocious Kalmikoff in charge. In Chita the Czechs came in (from Irkutsk), following which the Japanese forces came in from the east with their protege Semenoff, installing him as dictator. The Japanese, therefore, now possessed an army in Siberia, as well as North Manchuria, brought in with the encouragement of her Western Allies, in a protective relationship to Czechs and White Russians, and with no well-organized Russian opposition.

The thousands of miles of disorganized railway which constituted the "regenerated Russia" were the subject of an inter-Allied transportation conference in September, presided over by General Takeuchi, but as no nationality trusted any other nothing was accomplished, though there was a staff of American engineers which had come out specially for railway work. After months, a compromise was effected, each of the comradely Allies taking charge of a section of railway, this resulting in increased misunderstandings, disputes, and chaos for the next year. The American forces, whose government had taken the lead in the intervention, were bitterly dissatsified with the results, noting that the Japanese, who constituted far the most powerful force, wanted only to "shoot Bolsheviks," while the Europeans aimed at reinforcing a war front in Europe.

The Red Army Strikes

With foreign military support as a basis, an anti-Bolshevik government was set up in Siberia, and the various anti-Soviet elements combined in an All-Russian Constituent Assembly on October 7th, 1918, made Omsk their center, and tried to bring all anti-Communist forces together under a moderate constitutional regime. This, however, was not the aim of the militarists upon whom they depended. Admiral Kolchak came to Omsk with the blessing of the foreign invaders, and a regiment of Semenoff Cossacks overthrew the constitutionalists and made Kolchak dictator. After months of organization of a new Russian army against the Soviets, the counter-revolutionists started their spring offensive in 1919, with foreign arms, supplies, transportation assistance, and officers, and further supported by Japanese, Czech, and other foreign troops—over 120,000 in all.

In the meantime, however, the Moscow government had, in the face of the most serious disorganization, and attacks in the south by "White" armies with British and French support, built up the Red Army, and by the end of the summer the Kolchak forces were being torn to pieces before the attacks of the Red troops. The Czechs, utterly disgusted with the role assigned them of supporting a military dictator against the Russian revolution, finally started for Vladivostok, and what was left of Kolchak's hordes followed as hastily as possible, showing that however inferior they were to the Reds in the matter of fighting, they could far outdo them in the matter of speed.

Japanese Control of Far Eastern Russia

The Japanese were now, directly or through their Russian proteges, in strategic control of Far Eastern Russia from the seacoast to Lake Baikal. Their favorite Semenoff commander-in-chief, shortly after which General Janin of the Czechs turned Kolchak over to the Red Army, who shot him.

In Japan there was much opposition to the Siberian adventure, even some of the militarists considering the whole thing unwise. Among the people feeling was bitter, the sufferings of the soldiers in the terrible cold of Siberian winters especially arousing discontent both among them and their friends and fellows back home. The intervention was equally unpopular with the other foreign troops, particularly the Americans and Canadians, who were in a state bordering on mutiny. When the collapse of Kolchak, and the refusal of the Czechs to continue to act as catspaws, made it clear that the Allied forces would have to depend on their own unaided powers to overthrow the Soviet government, the foreign units were withdrawn. The sole exceptions were the Japanese, whose imperialists now, in the new phraseology, explained that it was incumbent upon her forces to hold the fort against the eastward impact of Bolshevism, and incidentally to "protect" the great war stores and other supplies in Vladivostok.

The Nikolaevsk Massacre

With the Red Army in control throughout western Siberia, came general revolt further east, in the territory ruled by Cossacks and bandits with Japanese support. Bands of guerillas, which had become increasingly active, even in the dead of winter defied the elements and became a force feared both by Cossacks and Japanese. These "Partisans" were generally peasant bodies, bitterly opposed both to the Cossacks and their foreign supporters, and aiming at any Russian rule which would eliminate both of these evils,—and this in actual practice meant Soviet rule. It was from these guerilla bands that Japan's main misadventure came, due to two companies of Japanese troops having been left in occupation of Nikolaevsk through the winter, cut off by sea by the ice and cut off overland by hundreds of miles of frozen waste. A force of Partisans took the city in February 1920, in the dead of the arctic winter, defeating the Japanese garrison, who were however permitted to keep their arms on a promise not to use them. On March 14th, however, the Japanese broke the truce by firing on the Russians, whereupon the latter attacked in force, and after ferocious fighting in which more than four hundred Japanese (including civilians) and some hundreds of Partisans were killed, the survivors surrendered and were imprisoned—about a hundred and forty in all. In June Japanese troops approached the town in force, whereupon the Partisans massacred the captives, fired the town, and left. Later a local Russian administratiye body hunted down the gang responsible, and shot twenty-four of them.

Of the various points taken by the Partisans in 1920 Blagoveschensk and Habarovsk were of outstanding importance. At Habarovsk, though driven out by the Japanese in company with Kalmikoff's Cossacks, they returned in such strength that the Japanese withdrew. Kalmikoff, helpless without Japanese forces to support him, fled across country to Manchuria with some of his Cossacks, where the Chinese interned him, the Japanese —who were utterly disgusted both with his butcheries and his incompetence—making no move to save him. The Russian revolt was successful all along the Amur, thanks to the natives' advantage over the Japanese in winter campaigning.

Japanese Sit Tight

The Japanese, however, maintained control in Vladivostok and that area, proclaiming that its intention of withdrawing from Siberia was hampered by the necessity of protecting the Czechs, the Japanese residents, and the Korean border. April 4th the Japanese seized control in Vladivostok, and, with spring weather permitting military operations again, occupied points along the Amur railway, and were in complete control of the great area formed by the two lines of the trans-Siberian Railway (that through North Manchuria and that through Far Eastern Russia), as well as of Alexandrovsk. At Hailar on the C.E.R., owing to a dispute over rolling stock between the Japanese and the Czechs, who were still being "rescued," but who

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

In Japan there was increasing discontent, and the government looked with foreboding upon the manner in which the costs of the expedition were piling up. There is no doubt that the civil power would have liked to get out of the whole business, but the military men sat tight, unwilling to give up control of the territory so long as there seemed any possibility of retaining it or of getting anything out of it, and General Takayanagi of the General Staff, representing the "forward school," declared to the Japanese public that Japan's real objective was neither the rescue of the Czechs nor protection of the railways, but something far greater, to be disclosed in due time.

The Far Eastern Republic

In order to deprive the interventionists of the argument about a neighboring Communist state being a menace to Japan, a Constituent Assembly was convened at Verkhne-Udinsk, in western Transbaikalia, and on April 6th, 1920, proclaimed the establishment of the Ear Eastern Republic, including the Transbaikal, Amur, and Maritime provinces. This regime was recognized by the Soviet government the following month, in November was confirmed at a Conference of the United Far Eastern Provinces, and the following April (1921) by a further declaration of the Constituent Assembly.

On May 24th and 25th, 1920, a conference was held between representatives of the Japanese command and the Far Eastern Republic, but this broke down over the Japaness insistence that Semenoff's regime be admitted as a part of the new republic. Following this Japan brought pressure on the various provincial governments of eastern Siberia to send delegates to a conference at Vadivostok to discuss federation under Japanese auspices, but again without success, their proposed inclusion of Semenoff proving an insurmountable obstacle. Negotiations were finally renewed with the F. E. R. representatives, an agreement was reached for the cessation of hostilities, and in August the Japanese troops were withdrawn both from Semenoff's territory in eastern Transbaikalia and from the Chinese Eastern Railway as far as Harbin, remaining in effective control in Vladivostok and the Maritime Province generally, as well as in Saghalien.

The Reported French Agreement

Japan now seemed to be playing almost a lone hand, with no foreign companions in her occupation and some very strong criticism from Washington. She was still, however, joined to Britain by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and with France by the old 1907 aareement. At the end of 1920, it appears, secret negotiations were entered into between Japan and France, the latter assuring Japan of diplomatic support and a free hand in Siberia if she would take the support of the Wrangel troops (which France had backed against the Soviets in the Ukraine, but utterly failed) off of France's hands. In March 1921 a secret treaty is said to have been signed, providing for Japan's domination of Siberia as well as her control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This agreement was made public by the delegates of the Far Eastern Republic (who were not officially recognized) at the Washington Conference. Though its authenticity was denied by both French and Japanese delegates there, foreign consuls in Harbin in November 1921 confirmed that the British and French governments had agreed to ship 10,000 Wrangel troops to Vladivostok, and later some were reported to have arrived and attacked the Far Eastern troops at Habarovsk. Since that time, furthermore, the secret agreement between France and Britain for the dismembership of Russia (using Denikin, then Wrangel, as their tools) has been made public, upon such high British authority as to make authenticity unquestionable. (See "The Franco-British Plot to Dismember Russia," in *Current History* for March, 1931). This Franco-British agreement, while it does not actually prove the existence of the Franco-Japanese, is so consistent with it that it leaves little if any reason to doubt the substantiality of the latter.

Difficulties of Occupation

Japanese military control, therefore, continued in the Maritime area and in Saghalien. But it was becoming clear that it was bringing no benefit to Japan. It is this aspect of things which must be taken into consideration at present.

The Japanese found administration extremely difficult throughout the occupied Russian territory. For themselves there was the language problem, and racial differences. And as for carrying on administration through the "Whites," the Japanese soon learned that though their proteges were only too willing to plunder and butcher the people (under Japanese protection), they lacked either the ability or the desire to administer things under Japanese orders in a business-like way. There seemed no possibility of making the occupation even self-supporting.

Furthermore, it was breeding a mutinous spirit among the soldiers. Freezing to death on sentry duty, which was the fate of many, is not particularly heroic, and the unabated activity of Russian guerillas during the fierce Siberian winters made the lives of Japanese outposts thoroughly miserable. Discontent was such that General Ishimitsu declared that discipline had gone to pieces the Japanese forces in Siberia.

The expenses of the occupation continued to pile up, a particularly serious matter in view of the post-war depression which Japan had entered upon. There was fierce resentment at home over this expenditure, among various classes. Further, the Japan Federation of Labor and other labor bodies protested against the very aim of the expedition, and demanded the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Russia. And while discontent at home was increasing, Japan's diplomatic relations were becoming increasingly uncomfortable, particularly those with America, which rather balanced France's friendship. It appeared that even relations with Japan's old ally Britain were worsening, as evidenced by a parliamentary committee's visit to the Japanese ambassador in London asking him what Japan was doing in Siberia.

Conferences

The situation was such that evacuation was reluctantly prepared for, though the Japanese attempted to secure, as compensation for their departure, special economic rights in Far Eastern Russia, which the Russian authorities however refused to grant. As a special bargaining point the Japanese held the disposal of 300,000,000 yen worth of war stores still at Vladivostok (in spite of the marketing and use of these by one "White" regime after another). A conference between representatives of Japan and the Far Eastern Republic at Dairen, after dragging on for many months, came to nothing, the Russians demanding withdrawal before any treaty could be signed. The final breakdown came in April, 1922.

In the meantime, at the Washington Conference, it was made evident that Japan had almost no support outside of the French, who with regard to Siberia declared that "France had full trust in Japan, who had always proved a loyal and trustful friend." But the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it was clear, was ended, and the American government had already gone strongly on record against the occupation, declaring that it could "neither now nor hereafter recognize as valid any claims or titles arising out of the present occupation or control, and that it cannot acquiesce in any action taken by the Government of Japan which might impair existing treaty rights or the political or territorial integrity of Russia." In the face of this situation the Japanese delegate at Washington, pressed for a definite statement, declared that Japan would soon withdraw, without "taking advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs." On July 1st the Japanese government announced that all its troops would be withdrawn by November 1st.

Another conference was held between Japanese and Russian representatives (Joffe appearing as envoy for both Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic), but also came to nothing. The decision to evacuate had been made, however, and a date given, and it was carried out accordingly. After years of occupation, the last two of which had been quite single-handed so far as other foreign powers were concerned, the Japanese troops left Russian territory, hastily followed by their "White" proteges.

What of the Future?

So came to an endtheinglorious occupati on of Far Eastern Russia. The Japanese were not driven out by direct military pressure, but by a combination of factors. First of these, perhaps, was the feeling of isolation, the sense that they were playing a lone hand and at the same time antagonizing their most powerful neighbor—America—and making an enemy of another neighbor of rather uncertain potentialities at the time,—and the Japanese have dreaded isolation since their experience in 1896 when they had to abandon Liaotung.

Furthermore, the expedition was costing entirely too much, and was leading exactly nowhere. Administration involved such difficulties as to be almost impracticable against the resistance of the people. There was also the discontent of soldiers and taxpayers, and that of the

Japanese fishermen in Russian waters who found it impossible to work successfully in the face of Russian interference and raids, and returned to Japan complaining that the Japanese military "protection" had ruined them, a complaint supported by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Everywhere there was loss. The expedition had cost 700,000,000 yen, and the only gain was to some of the individuals who succeeded in filling their own pockets either out of these funds or out of other money they could get away with, as by the disposal of the war stores at Vladivostok (some of which, incidentally, went to Japan's old friend Chang Tso-lin).

Is Japan likely to try to go back today into the territory she evacuated ten years ago? Is she likely to go back now, when she is faced with continued revolts in Manchuria which she seems incapable of suppressing, and when Russia has a first-class army and excellent defensive works which would call for the greatest powers of the Japanese army? Is she likely, in her present economic situation and with her present condition in Manchuria, to enter on a war the very success of which would be anything but certain, and at best could only promise the sort of thing which she found utterly worthless a decade ago?

Won't Fight Russia Alone

These are the questions to be asked. And the answer would appear to be in the negattive. The only alternative answer would have to be on the assumption that the Japanese militartists have changed their views altogether, and completely forgotten the previous experience. But there is one other consideration.

It seems highly improbable that Japan will fight Russia single-handed. But France, Japan's old friend, is far more self-assertive than she was ten years ago. Furthermore, Japan is in serious financial difficulties, and France is in the best situation economically of any of the Powers today. Further, the war-weariness which gripped Europe a decade ago seems to be fading now, while at the same time France is faced with German demands for equal armaments which Paris unquestionably desires to nip in the bud as quickly as possible,—and a new World War would be an excellent method, provided an adequate pretext is found to rally all good Frenchmen—from Royalists to "anarchists"—to the fight.

If France is prepared to join with Japan in common military action against Russia, there may be real war. But it is most unlikely that Japan will burn her fingers again by going in alone.

Peiping, October 31, 1932.

Moslems Smash Book Store for Publishing Pig Story

Infuriated over an alleged insult to their religion, a mob of more than 30 Chinese Mohammedans raided the Poh Sing Book Store on Foochow Road, Shanghai, Oct. 27, causing damage estimated at a thousand dollars. The police were not successful in catching any of the miscreants.

This dispute began a few weeks ago when the *Hannan Magazine*, one of the periodicals published by the company, printed an article which traced the ancestry of the Moslems to the pig family. According to an eyewitness, the invaders came to the shop in motorcars and rickshas and seemed well organized. Tseng Chung-ming. Vice Minister of Railways, is the editor of the abovementioned magazine. The article was published in his absence and he has expresssd his regrets for its publication.

Changes in Routine Take Place at Chenju Radio Station

All records pertaining to the domestic service of the International Radio Station at Chenju, Shanghai, are to be taken over by representatives of the Ministry of Communications in conformity with a recent ruling of the Ministry regarding the respective jurisdictions of the Telegraph Department and the International Communications Bureau of the Ministry. Formerly, the International Communications Bureau had complete charge of both the foreign and domestic services sent through the Chenju station. According to the decision of the Ministry, however, it will hereafter be responsible for foreign radiograms only, and the inland radio service will be under the supervision of the Telegraph Department.

League Mission Deplores Effect of "Americanization" in Chinese Education

Philosophical, although strong, criticism of the predominance and effects of American educational methods in China is expressed unanimously in the recent report issued at Geneva of the educational mission that the League of Nations sent to China last year at China's request. The report is entitled "Reorganization of Education in China," and is signed by four noted educators—Dr. Carl H. Becker of Berlin, formerly Prussian Minister of Education; Paul Langevin of Paris; Professor Marjin Solski of Warsaw; and Richard Henry Tawney, economist, of London.

Though finding much to praise in American methods, the report deplores the half-baked or slavishly imitated ideas which the Chinese get from the United States, and speaks of the "remarkable, not to say alarming, consequences of the excessive influence of the American model on Chinese education."

The report continues: "Four members of the mission, repesenting four different springs of European culture, came to the conclusion that the cultural traditions of Europe are more suitable than American traditions for adaptation to Chinese requirements, because, precisely, American civilization has developed in spite of a total absence of local traditions, whereas the European, like the Chinese civilization must always take account of local traditions, dating back thousands of years. There should be no mistake here. We do not wish to see European methods substituted for those imported from America."

The report goes on to advise that "it must not be the aim to Americanize or Europeanize China, but to modernize China's own national and historical individuality." It wishes "solely to warn Chinese education against superficial Amerianization. Let them rather borrow that spirit of originality with which Americans have succeeded in adapting the culture of Europe to American conditions."

American Ideas in Censorship Prevail at Madrid

The special committee of the International Communications Congress at Madrid on Oct. 28 unanimously adopted the new draft of the censorship provision which was submitted by the United States delegates. The new Article 25 provides that the contracting governments reserve the right to stop the transmission of telegrams and radiograms deemed dangerous to the safety of the state and contrary to the laws of the state governing public order and decency, Japan, China, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria had proposed amendments to the article which would have broadened the censorship. The committee believed the amendments were unnecessary.

Number of Chinese Students in America Declines

According to statistics compiled by the Chinese Students' Federation, 1,256 Chinese students are at present studying in 140 colleges and universities in America. Of these, 1,108 are men and 148 women. A comparative study of figures showing the number of Chinese students in the United States since 1898 reveals that, from six students that year, the figure rose steadily to 847 in 1914. Exact figures are not obtainable for the years of the World War, but in 1918 there were 1,400 Chinese students in America, apparently encouraged by the then favorable gold exchange. The peak was reached in 1914-5 when the total was 1,651. Thereafter, it declined gradually until it touched 1,256 this year.

Peiping-Shanghai Through Express Service to Start Next May

The direct Peiping-Shanghai through express train service is expected to be inaugurated on May 1 next when passengers from Peiping to Shanghai will not change trains at Nanking but will be ferried across the Yangtsze by the train ferry, *Changkiang*, which was launched at Newcastle early last month by Mrs. Quo Tai-chi, the wife of the Chinese minister at the Court of St. James. At Peiping present the journey between Peiping and Pukow takes more than 36 hours, but it is the plan of the administration to reduce this to 27 hours as was the case in the days of the Blue Express about seven years ago.

62-466

British and American Responsibility for What Japan Has Done in Manchuria

(The following article which constitutes a strong indictment of British and American policy in connection with the Manchurian situation appeared in the Manchester Guardian on September 30 and October 1).

LAST September the Japanese army in Manchuria attacked and seized Mukden and a number of other towns along the South Manchurian Railway, and from these points as a base rapidly occupied the whole of Manchuria, setting up local "committees of order and safety" in the occupied areas, which were gradually joined together into provincial Governments. Once the occupation of the three Manchurian provinces of China had become effective the Japanese Government kidnapped Henry Pu-yi, the son of the former Emperor, who was living in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin, conveyed him to Dairen on a destroyer, and then made him the dictator of the so-called Manchukuo, or independent State of Manchuria, which is notoriously a creation of the Japanese Army of Occupation.

The extent to which Japan is responsible for the maintenance of this puppet State has been indicated by the Lytton Commission in a preliminary report, which also makes it clear that the Japanese, although they have overrun Manchuria, are far from having conquered the country, for there are some 140,000 men in arms against the Japanese Army of Occupation (80,000), and, indeed, the whole population bitterly hates the Japanese and indulges in guerrilla warfare and sabotage wherever and when whenever possible. As a result of the disorder and fighting the crops have not been sown, and Manchuria, in the past a food-exporting country, is now a country faced with starvation unless the Japanese, who are in control, import large quantities of food.

There have been disastrous floods in the north, leading to a great cholera epidemic; banditry is rife; and altogether the suffering and confusion in China's once prosperous north-eastern provinces beggar description.

Japan's Financial Plight

In Japan itself the army and navy are in full control, though operating through a so-called National Government, and their policy is avowedly to detach Manchuria from China and set it up as an independent State under Japanese protection, just as after the Sino-Japanese War in 1894 Japan detached Korea from China and set it up as an independent empire whose defence and independence were guaranteed by Japan.

The economic and financial crisis in Japan is appalling. According to Ministry of Finance publications, the total revenue from taxes for the Budget year 1931-2 was 587,000,000 yen; this was 69,000,000 yen less than the previous year. Nevertheless the Budget for the coming year has been increased to 1,780,000,000 yen. The expected huge Budget deficit is to be covered by loans subscribed by the State Bank and the Deposit Office of the Ministry of Finance. These loans, which are a form of inflation, will almost certainly fail to cover the deficit. The trade balance shows an excess of imports over exports of 253,000,000 yen, not counting the huge foreign purchases of the Ministries for War and the Navy, which are not registered by the Customs. Interest and sinking fund on Government and private foreign loans for 1932 amount to 200,000,000 yen, and the gold reserve, which was 2,178,000,000 yen in 1920, had dropped to 820,000,000 yen on the eve of the Manchurian adventure, and in January, 1932, was only 430,000,000 yen. The yen, which is off the gold basis, is much less than its par value and sinking, and it is generally expected that Japan will be unable to meet her foreign obligation and will have to ask for a moratorium in view of the fact that she cannot raise any new foreign loans.

Her Desperate Peasantry

The great bulk of Japan's population are farmers and tenants, and of these about 70 per cent cultivate less than one hectare (two and a half acres) each. Landowners and usurers exact an extortionate rent of 50 per cent or more of the total rice crop; the market price of rice has fallen to below the cost of production, and that of raw silk, the other staple product, was last spring only one-third of the cost of production. The present indebtedness of the peasantry is about 6,500,000,000 yen, at an annual interest of 10 to 40 per cent. The interest on this indebtedness is as great as the value of the whole annual production of Japanese agriculture.

Before 1931—to-day the situation is much worse—not less than half of the country's Budget went to preparations for war and interest on war loans, while industries of military importance (pig iron, steel, shipping and shipbuilding, chemicals, &c.) are freed from taxation and heavily subsidised. Ultimately the resources necessary for this policy are derived through direct and indirect taxation of the peasantry.

It is no wonder that in whole provinces the peasants are living on grass roots, cattle feed, and fish entrails normally used for feritilizer, that they are selling their daughters to houses of prostitution, and even starving to death in large numbers. It is also no wonder that there are constant riots and fights between small farmers and tenants on the one hand and usurers and landowners on the other, that rent strikes on a large scale are spreading over the country, and that the Government and Parliament are at their wits' end how to raise money for relieving the countryside.

Her Treaty Embarrassments

These are the conditions in Manchuria and Japan to-day, and they are conditions that cannot but become aggravated so long as the Japanese militarist policy persists. Japan is simply not rich enough to conquer and organise a country as big as France and Germany combined, with 30,000,000 hostile inhabitants and bordering on a population of 400,000,000, which will do everything it can by boycott, agitation, and the supply of arms, munitions, money, and volunteers to make trouble for her in Manchuria.

The Japanese Government and army are, further, not a little hampered by the existence of Japan's treaty obligations. Under article 10 of the Covenant Japan has undertaken to respect China's territorial integrity and preserve them against external aggression; under article 1 of the Nine-Power Treaty she has undertaken to respect China's sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity, and has further promised not to take advantage of the temporary embarrassments of China to obtain a position of predominance, but, on the contrary, to give China the fullest opportunity to develop a strong government of her own; under the Pact of Paris Japan has undertaken to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and not to seek the solution of any dispute or conflict, whatever its nature or origin, except by peaceful means.

The Commission of Inquiry

Matters are expected to come to a head when the Lytton Commission at long last makes its report. This Commission of Inquiry was set up by the Council at Japan's suggestion (made under American pressure) last December, and had as mandate an inquiry into any and every circumstance affecting Sino-Japanese relations. It has spent most of its time investigating the situation in Manchuria, although it has also heard the views of the two Governments. The Manchurian investigation has been extremely thorough in spite of every effort made by the Japanese on the spot to prevent access to the Commission, not only by Chinese but by independent foreigners.

But the dispute has become insoluble by conciliation owing to the long delay in the presentation of the Commission's report. This delay has been accompanied by the situation going from bad to worse—the setting up of the puppet Manchukuo State, the undeclared war at Shanghai, the long series of murders and upheavals in Japan that brought the army into full control behind the scenes, and generally the steady aggravation of the Far Eastern conflict owing to the feeble and nerveless handling of it by the Western Powers and the United States.

***

When the Japanese army ran amuck last September it took its own Government as well as the world by surprise. The Liberal Wakatsuki-Shidehara Government had initiated at Washington the policy of friendship with China and co-operation with the West for peace and disarmament. This Government was full conscious of its obligations under the Washington Nine-Power Treaty,

that they are no longer in their enthusiastic mood to remodel or reconstruct their old establishments with new machinery and equipments.

Thus the farmers and silkmen are both badly in need of relief from the government. In their distress, they may be more susceptible than otherwise of advices and suggestions relative to the better methods of producing cocoons and silk, but unless they are supplied with money, they are financially not in a position to introduce any reformations to their methods of cocoon and silk productions. The farmers must be furnished with money to cultivate the mulberry fields, to secure disease-free egg sheets, and to obtain new equipments in raising silk-worms. The silkmen must be financed in remodeling their old filatures with new machinery and in marketing their products. Unless accompanied by financial assistance, any advices and suggestions from foreign experts can not do any good to Chinese farmers and silkmen.

While expert advice may be needed, financial assistance is even more necessary. In inviting Dr. Mari to China, the Chinese government must see to it that enough money is appropriated for the purpose of carrying our his advice. Otherwise, it is doubtful if Dr. Mari's mission can accomplish anything in the rehabilitation of China's silk industry.

Shanghai, November 1, 1932,

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHAT JAPAN HAS DONE IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from page 428)

to any shift, in order to carry his immediate point, regardless of the wider consequences. A perfect example was his private insistence to the other delegates that the Hoover disarmament proposals must be discarded, for they would never be accepted by Japan, and without unanimous agreement there could be no disarmament.

In brief, the Sino-Japanese conflict has become the portentous thing it is to-day largely because our Government has abandoned the Covenant as the compass of our foreign policy and is drifting helplessly.

No Agreement on Outside Roads as Yet

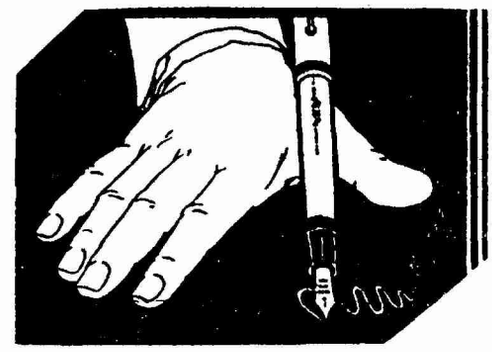
Stirling Fessenden, secretary-general of the Municipal Council, at the meeting of the Council last week reported that little progress had been made in negotiations with authorities of Greater Shanghai on the question of condition of extra-Settlement roads to the Chinese government. Mr. Fessended said several conversations have taken place with O. K. Yui, secretary-general of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, since the last report was laid before the Council. However, no definite agreement had yet been reached, he said. The principles surrounding the issue of defining the legal status of the outside roads were agreed upon several months ago. Talks have said now to be centering around arrangements for policing, public works, public utilities and public health.

Japanese Hold Up Negotiations on Outside Roads

Negotiations between the City Government of Greater Shanghai and Shanghai Foreign Municipal Council on the extra-Settlement roads issue have been suspended with no prospect for an early resumption, according to the latest repoats. Strenuous Japanese opposition to the principles guiding the present negotiations is said to be the main cause for the prolonged delay. The Japanese generally object to giving control of outside roads, on which many of their nationals live, back to the Chinese and it is due to the Japanese objections that progress on the road negotiations has been halted.

General Hayashi Resigns---Delinquencies by His Brother

General Senjuro Hayashi, director of military education at Tokyo, tendered his resignation October 29, taking responsibility for his younger brother's complicity in a Tokyo municipal scandal. General Hayashi was commander-in-chief of Korea at the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble. He succeeded General Muto as



Because of "Pressureless Touch"

Parker Writes Easiest

PARKER Duofold's unique construction allows a tiny drop of ink to touch the paper an instant before the point itself. That is the secret of Parker's famous improvement "Pressureless Touch." It eliminates shaking and coaxing balky pens. With a Parker, you always write effortlessly—without pressure.

PARKER, too, is 28% lighter than pens of hard rubber. Feather-lightness, perfect balance and a jewel-smooth point also combine to make Parker the easiest writing pen. After hours of Duofold writing, you'll find that hand and fingers are untired, ready for more.

SEE and try a Parker Duofold today at almost any good store. You'll find that writing ease is only half the Parker story. For no other pen has so many imporvements as the pen trademarked "Geo. S. Parker Duofold."

* * * *

Sole Wholesale Agents

DODGE & SEYMOUR

(CHINA), LTD.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Duofold

62-471

Spies, "Mystery" Ships, and Stolen Documents

Recent telegrams from Japan indicated that the police of the various cities of the Island Empire have become supersensitive on the subject of spies, and it now appears that the fear of spies has also reached the American Fleet.

Kobe Police on the Alert for Spies

The various branches of the Kobe police have of late adopted the policy of detailing plain-clothes men to the harbor and vicinity to watch the ships, passengers and luggage. The customs officials have also been ordered to inspect baggage more strictly than before. and to examine goods leaving Kobe. The police are keeping a particularly vigilant watch over foreigners, especially those whose origins and personal histories are not clearly known. All these precautions are incidental to the "spy" scare that has overwhelmed Japan during the past several weeks, which included allegations against the National City Bank. Even so small a matter as the firing of a rocket from a foreign ship brings on a visit from the gendarmerie. These police movements concide with the Army and Navy demands for increased appropriations and are probably inspired by then.

"Mystery Ship" Spies on American Fleet Outside San Pedro

A mysterious ship of unknown registry has been loitering in the vicinity of the American fleet maneuvers, apparently for purposes of observation, according to a recent telegram from San Pedro, the port for Los Angeles. It is alleged that when the U. S. S. *California* went to San Francisco recently it purposely made a leisurely trip of three days. A ship flying a foreign flag and having the lines of an oil tanker remained in the offing throughout the voyage, keeping in continual sight of the battleship. The slow speed was for no good reason, it was said. Ordinarily the voyage could be made in 24 hours. One of the newspapers said the navy would overhaul the mystery ship and question its officers if the vessel appears inside American territorial waters. The ship is within its rights, however, as long as it remains on the high seas.

[A possible explanation is that the "spy ship" is a rum runner. The description of its movements fits in exactly with that hypothesis.—Ed *C.W.R.*]

U. S. Rear-Admiral Says U. S. Has No Thought of War Against Japan

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of the naval base at Honolulu and formerly commander of U. S. Yangtsze partrol fleet, in a speech delivered on Navy Day (Oct. 27) aiming to allay the suspicions of Japan regarding Pacific fleet activities, said:

"While our diplomatic spokesmen and the League of Nations have not yet acquiesced in Japan's policies in the Far East, I am sure that our people have not the slightest thought of inyoking war or even sanctions to humiliate Japan," said the Admiral addressing his words to the Japanese of Hawaii. "Yet reports come from Japan that our protest to some of her policies are being taken as a veiled threat of war. It is reported that the people in Japan are being made to believe that the United States fleet was mobilized in the Pacific as a threat against their empire and not as an economy move as we all know here. I would like to have you Japanese here in Hawaii communicate with your countrymen in Japan and allay these suspicions, which are unfounded."

The Admiral explained that the United States fleet found that it was far more economical to operate as a unit in the Pacific than to keep half of the vessels in the Atlantic.

Sensation Caused at Honolulu by Removal of U. S. Documents

Two American soldiers were arrested at Honolulu Oct. 26 and made prisoners at Fort Shafter charged with removing confidential army documents from the files without permission. The arrest followed a raid on a bungalow at Waikiki beach, famous swimming and boating resort where the intelligence officers found a fully equipped plant for drafting and blue-printing military maps. It is alleged that the soldiers had taken the documents to the bungalow and there had set up their plant and were prepared to sell the confidential maps and other documents.

Train Ferry Pier to Be Built at Hsiakwan

Tenders are being invited by the Ministry of Railways for the cnnstruction of the Chungshan Pier at Hsiakwan, Nanking. According to plans of the Ministry, upon inauguration of the modern railway ferry service across the Yangtsze River between Hsiakwan and Pukow, the Chengping wharf will be devoted exclusively to the loading and unloading of cargo, while the Chungshan Pier will be used solely for the use of passengers.

Chinese Municipality of Shanghai to Issue Bonds

J. K. Choy, Commissioner of Finance of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, end of last week officially announced that the proposed issue of $6,000,000 municipal bonds redeemable within a period of 20 years will bear interest at 7 per cent per annum. Mr Choy said that he will have the whole bond issue underwritten at a net price of 80, and the underwriters will offer the bonds to the public at around 85. The money realized will be used principally for the rehabilitation of Chapei.

Chinese Government to Prevent Evasion of Gasoline Taxes

A responsible official of the Ministry of Finance was interviewed recently by a *Kuo Min* representative as to the report current in Shanghai that certain oil refining companies are being organized locally and have been granted the privilege of exemption of all Customs and other taxes for a period of five years. The official stated that he had no knowledge of such a report, but that in his opinion the process of distillation of kerosene and gasoline from crude oil or liquid fuel is such a simple one that it is not justifiable to grant exemption privileges. He further added that the Government would take strong steps to prevent the evasion of gasoline and kerosene taxes by the importation of crude oil or liquid fuel at low duty, and then refined in this country and sold for gasoline and kerosene.

Through Air Mail to Sian

Through air mail traffic between Hankow and Sian to be inaugurated shortly under agreement between the China National Aviation and Eurasia Aviation Corporations. With the present Nanking-Hankow and Nanking-Sian services in operation, mails destined for Sian from Hankow or *vice versa* will be sent via Nanking, delivery being made two days after posting of the letter. The through traffic agreement is effective also for intermediate points on the two airways.

For the time being, air mail postage on this new route will be 30 cents, being based upon the rate of 15 cents for each of the two airways.

B.A.T. Workers' Savings Scheme Is Great Help to Employees

Bringing the five-year savings plan for its Chinese employees to a successful conclusion, the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd., paid to the workers of the Pootung factories a total sum of Mex. $295,000 last week. The workers' savings scheme devised by the company is in addition to the usual Chinese New Year bonus paid by the firm. Under the scheme, the company sets aside monthly five per cent. of each worker's wages. At the end of five years, the company adds to the account an equal amount thus saved. While 50 per cent. of the entire sum is to be withdrawn by each worker, the remaining 50 per cent. and interest will be paid to the worker in case of retirement or death.

Mission Press at Wuchow Destroyed by Fire

The Mission Press of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Wuchow, Kwangsi Province, was destroyed by fire during last month, just before it was to have been removed to Shanghai. This was the principal publishing agency of the Alliance for Chinese Christian literature. The entire plant, consisting of machinery, printing presses, stocks of paper, etc. were lost, the value of same being upwards of $50,000.

Japanese to Study American Silk Situation

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will open a special office in New York before the end of the year for the purpose of conducting a technical survey of the raw silk situation in the United States, a recent Tokyo telegram announced. Seiji Yoshida, of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, has been selected to take charge of the new office, it was unofficially reported.

62-472

If Satisfaction is important

Buy at Wing On's

GOODWILL contributes to business success. It can only be gained by dependable and satisfactory service. The fact we can hold fast the confidence of our many patrons speaks well as to the kind of service we have rendered and are continuing to render them. We count you as one of our supporters. Please remember, our enormous and most varied stocks will meet your every requirement.

WING ON COMPANY

Incorporated in Hongkong

NANKING ROAD

Third Plenary Session of C. E. C. to Be Held Dec. 15

The resolution recently adopted at an informal meetinf of the C. E. C. fixing December 15 as the date for the convocation of the 3rd plenary session of the Central Executive Commttee was formally confirmed at a regular meeting of the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. at Nanking Oct. 27. The forthcoming plenary session will discuss various important questions relative to the country's foreign relations, domestic political reforms, and rehabilitation of the districts which have been recaptured from the Communist-bandits. *Kuo Min* states that all the C. E. C. members now engaged in the bandit-suppression campaign in the various Central China provinces are expected to be able to attend the session, as the campaign will have been brought to a successful conclusion by the time the session meets.

The total membership of the two Central Committees elected by the 4th National Congress of the Kuomintang, is 178, viz., 72 full members and 60 reserve members of the C. E. C., and 24 full members and 22 reserve members of the C. S. C. Of these, 23 members and 25 reserve members of the C. E. C., and 7 members and 6 reserve members of the C. S. C. are now in the Capital; the remainder is at present in various parts of the country.

Dr. Oong Wen-hao Appointed Director of Chinese Geological Survey

The appointment of Dr. Oong Wen-hao, the Director of the Chinese Geological Survey in Peiping, as Minister of Education in succession to Dr. Chu Chia-hua, is stated in a *Reuter* message from Peiping, to have been received in Chinese educational circles with great satisfaction

According to a Chinese telegram from Nanking, Dr. Oong has indicated that he had decided not to accept the appointment on account of ill-health.

Dr. Oong is a returned student from Belgium and is regarded as one of the best geologists in China. Last year he served for a brief period as Acting President of Tsing Hua University and was well liked by teachers and students alike. He is a native of Ningpo, Chekiang.

United States Tightens Up Regulations on Foreign Students---Japanese Deported

The Supreme Court of the United States Oct. 17 approved the deportation of Yasuji Fujita, a Japanese professional wrestler and a student in several American universities. The court sustained the contention of the Department of Labor that Fujita's scholastic enrollments were not in good faith and that his real motive for being in the United States was to make money as a wrestler and not to improve his education in other lines. The Department of Labor contened that Fujita was not entitled to the status of classification as a student under the exemption from the Asiatic Exclusion Clause of the United States immigration law.

Fujita had entered the United States in 1926 and was registered as a student by several colleges on the Pacific Coast. He spent his summers working as a professional wrestler and this fact caused the Department of Labor to challenge his status.

The court decision upholds the action of the Department of Laborin withdrawing the privilege of engaging in part-time or vacation employment to pay their way through American schools, colleges or universities, from foreign students admitted without regard to quota limitations to study in educational institutions in the United States.

Japanese Pirate Manchester Trade-Marks in Indian Trade

A telegram from Manchester Oct. 27 stated that the Chamber of Commerce of that city is considering how to counter the action of Japanese manufacturers and traders, who, it is held, are seriously damaging the Lancashire cotton trade in India by copying English trade-marks and designs of English cloth. Lancashire is losing thousands of pounds every year by the alleged piracy of the Japanese. "No wise man would take legal action in India," said Sir Edward Rhodes, well-known Manchester merchant, "because the processes are so long and so uncertain. The Japanese know that and take advantage of it. They copy trademarks and designs without scruple."

Soviet's Vast Electrification Scheme for Siberia

(By an American Engineer in Siberia)

Irkutsk, (October)—The new province of East Siberia is twice as big as Germany, France, Italy and Poland together. But it is not the vast extent of this province which renders it important. Eastern Siberia—there is already no doubt about this—is the richest part of the whole of the Soviet Union in regard to minerals and water power.

Eastern Siberia is the Land of the Second Five-Year Plan

While the first five-Year Plan is creating the first two coal and ore combines of the Union: Krivoirog-Don-Basin, Ural-Kusnetzk—the second and third Five-Year Plans will create the third coal and ore basis—the coal and ore basis of Eastern-Siberia, which by its hydro-electric driven works will place everything hitherto known in this sphere in the shade.

It is quite impossible to convey in a short space a picture of all that is now being undertaken in Eastern Siberia. In order to gain some idea of the vast and multiple character of the undertakings, we need only mention the following: electricity, coal, iron-ore, zinc, platinum, gold, nickel, wolfram, bismuth, arsenic, timber and—thousands of miles of new railways. That suffices for the present. Everything that is now being done in Siberia is only regarded as preparatory work for the real work, which will commence in the year 1933.

The central problem is the problem of electricity. Eastern Siberia is being 100 per cent electrified; the new railways will be driven by electricity, the whole of industry will be electrified. Here, however, it is not a question of building one power works, as in Dnieprostroy. The Angarastroy is a whole system of water-power works distributed over an area which is at least half the size of Germany. In order to gain some idea of what enormous quantities of electric energy will be produced by the Angara system, we will give a few figures: whilst Dnieprostroy yields 560,000 kilowatts and produces about 2,000 million kilowatt hours a year, at the end of the second Five-Year period the Angara system will already produce 20,000 million kilowatt hours! One-fifth of the whole electric power of the Soviet Union will be supplied by this system. Of the 27 million kilowatt output which is to be achieved by water power at the commencement of the third Five-Year Plan, the Angara system alone will supply 16 millions! Whilst the Dnieprorstroy can work 4,000 hours a year, the Baikalskaya works situated to the North of Irkutsk, owing to the favorable water conditions, will work 7,500 hours and with an output of 500,000 kilowatts produce 3,500 million kilowatt hours.

In the construction and designing bureau of Angarastroy near Irkutsk (a department of the "hydroelectricstroy" in Moscow) all scientific researches are being examined, the different variants discussed, expeditions equipped, and the preparations made for obtaining material and, not least also, for recruiting about 20,000 workers. The building itself will be undertaken in stages. The first building works will begin in 1933; at the end of the third Five-Year, i. e. in 1942, the whole Angara system is to be completed.

The construction of the Barchatovo power station, 20 kilometres North-East of the Cheremchovo coal centre, will be commenced first. The station will produce 800,000 kilowatts or 5,500 million kilowatt hours. There will follow the *Baikalskaya* power station, 8 kilometres North of Irkutsk, with the above-mentioned production figures. At the end of the second Five Years there will commence the construction of the *two gigantic stations* in the Taiga near *Bratskoye*. The one station, *Padunskoye*, will produce 2½ million kilowatts and 14,000 million kilowatt hours. At the end of the second Five Years the *Krasnojarsk* power works on the Yenissei will commence working, with an output of 450,000 kilowatts and 3,360 million kilowatt hours.

All this, however, is only the bare skeleton of the system!

What do these figures mean for the industrial development of Siberia? A little journey on a motor railway from Irkutsk to Cheremchovo serves to give us a faint idea. *Cheremehovo*, which supplies the cheapest coal in the Soviet Union, occupies a second place among all the coal deposits of the Soviet Union. In the near environs of Cheremchovo alone there are about 1,000 million tons of coal. In the environs of Irkutsk about 50 million tons etc. Hitherto the output of Cheremchovo has been about 2½ million tons a year. Cheremchovo coal is now being transported by rail to the Angara in the neighborhood of the Barchotovo station, where the following will spring up: an electro-steel combines, an aluminum combine, and a coal liquefaction combine, as the Cherembhovo coal is rich in volatile gases. One of the long-distance electric power stations (to be driven at first by steam turbines) is under construction; it is not yet completed and is already being extended. During our short trip, however, we saw the following: at every river which we crossed huge timber camps and saw mills are springing up. East Siberia will have two kinds of timber industry: on the Yenissei it will produce timber for export, and on the other rivers cellulose wood; to this is to be added building timber, etc.

This does not exhaust the vast potentialities of East Siberia. In Irkutsk one is told of deposits of gold and platinum, of nickel and wolfram. Port Igraka on the Yenissei (in the year 1929 a pioneer colony of 400 people and today a town with 12,000 inhabitants) is already under construction, and will commence work in 1933.

One thing more in conclusion: at the present moment Irkutsk has a population of about 100,000. Of these 12,000 are students. Here there are not less than 50 higher educational institutions. Two daily papers appear in Irkutsk. No less than 54 small local papers appear in the whole district. Work is just commencing on the publication of text books for the various Northern peoples living in this region, all of whom have been granted autonomy.

O.H.

Chinese Newspaper Publisher Becomes Chairman of City Board

Sze Liang-zai, publisher of the *Shun Pao* (leading Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai) has been elected chairman of the Provisional Board of councillors of the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The Board has altogether 19 members.

Mr. Sze was born in Nanking in 1879. He received his degree of B. A. by imperial examination when he was 20 years of age. At 25, he gave up scholastic endeavors to study sericulture. Later he was the first person to start a woman's sericulture school in Shanghai, Between 1910 and 1915, he held various positions in the government, including the post of director of the Salt Administration Bureau of Soochow and Shanghai Circuits, director of the Shanghai Loan Administration Bureau, and also director of the Customs Revenue Administration of the Shanghai Circuit during both the Ching and the Republican regimes. He became the manager of the *Shun Pao* in 1914 when the paper was still in a precarious condition in view of its finance and circulation. Under his capable administration the paper has grown to be one of the largest newspapers in the country with a daily circulation of 150,000.

Mr. Sze is also one of the most prominent persons among the local Chinese gentry in educational, social and philanthropical endeavors, being the director of a number of universities, hospitals, and philanthropical societies, He is also one of the most successful business promoters in Shanghai, being financially interested in several banks, drug stores, cotton yarn factories and book stores.

Y. W. C. A. Does Excellent Work for Women in Rural Communities

The National Committee of the Y W.C.A., of which Mrs. C. C. Chen is Chairman, is actively engaged in extending the services provided by the Association, in connection with which a very informative news bulletin is provided. Among the practical activities carried on by the Association is Rural Work. Four widely separated areas with different local conditions were chosen as centers for work: Manchuria, with its great spaces where women have greater freedom; Shantung, with its reverence for ancient culture, but with women bound by local customs; Kwangtung, the birth place of all the revolutions with women keen to have an active part in new movements; and lower Kiangsu, in the Wu dialect area where there is an intermingling of rural and industrial villages. So far no center has been opened in Kiangsu. The Association has described the work being done for women in handsomely printed and illustrated booklets both in English and in Chinese.

Shanghai District Court Holds That Sino-Japanese Hostilities Were "War"

Judge Yang Pang of the First District (Chinese) Court in Shanghai Oct. 28 decided in connection with a shipping case that was brought before the court that the Sino-Japanese clash at Shanghai at the beginning of the year was "war" within the meaning of the law. In the case in question the Yuan An Steamship Co. had sued the Chung Wei Steamship Co. for a refund of freight, coal and advances in the sum of $14,150 with interest and costs, but the Court dismissed their claim other than a sum of $3,800.81 which was allowed for advances. The case concerned a charter party entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants on December 5, 1931, for s.s. *Tai Ping* for a term of three months at a monthly freight of $13,500. The charter party provided: "Should China go into war with any foreign Power, by which this charter party may be embarrassed, either side has the the option of cancelling this charter without prejudice or claim." The vessel was delivered to the plaintiffs on December 26, 1931, and the plaintiffs thereupon paid to the defendants the freight in advance and further on January 26, 1932, paid to the defendant freight for another month. Two days later, the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out and plaintiffs on February 3, 1932, gave notice to the defendants to cancel the charter party as from that date. The defendants refused to cancel the charter party on the ground that the Sino-Japanese hostilities did not constitute a "war." The defendants also refused to refund the freight and advances made on the steamship.

Counsel for defendant argued that plaintiffs could have made use of the vessel in all ports along the China coast and, at the time of the outbreak of hostilities the vessel was in Tientsin and was scheduled to sail for Canton. The charter party in question was not in any way embarrassed as navigation was not interfered with by the hostilities even in Shanghai, defence counsel argued.

The Court in giving its decision held that the fighting in the Shanghai area was "war" in a legal sense; therefore the plaintiffs had a right to cancel the charter. However the charter money for the month had already been paid, and as the charterer cancelled the contract only after the journey had been commenced the charterer, could not recover the freight. The plaintiffs, however were entitled to refund for advances on coal, etc.

National Medical College Observes 20th Anniversary

The 20th anniversary of the founding of the National Medical College was celebrated at Peiping Oct. 26, when more than 300 students and guests were present. Dr. Wu Hsiang-feng, director of the College, presided and gave a brief sketch of the history of the school. He paid a warm tribute to Dr. Tang Erh-ho, the founder and first president of the College, saying that the school owed its present development to the efforts of Dr. Tang.

Roger S. Greene, acting director of the Peking Union Medieal College, was among the speakers.

German Legacy Furnishes Funds to Print Chinese Classics

Part of the legacy of Herr Bass, the eccentric German citizen who recently died in Italy leaving his entire fortune to China, will be devoted to the printing of the "Ssu-Ku-Chuan-Shu," a complete library of the 13 Classics, History of the 24 Dynasties and writings of the Ancient Philosophers and the Scholars.

Li Shih-tseng, who is at the head the Educational Investigation Mission now in France, sent a telegram to Mayor Chou Ta-wen of Peiping last week giving details of the publication.

Vice-Minister of Communications Resigns

Chen Fu-moo, vice-Minister of Communications, end of last week sent his resignation to Nanking, at the same time requesting to be released from his concurrent post as government superintendent of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company here. Mr. Chen stated that he felt himself incompetent to direct the affairs of the Chinese shipping concern which is in financial difficulties and has failed to pay its employees for nearly three months.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs the Peping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chinchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passenger's baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peping-Hankow Railway and with the Peping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Superintendent of Transportation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, tickets are only sold to Shanhaikwan where the Peping-Liaoning Railway crosses the Great Wall. The Chinese Government Railways assume no responsibility for transportation or safety of passengers beyond Shanhaikwan.

Peping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

62-475

Full Text of Lytton Commission of Enquiry's Report

The publication of the full text of the Lytton Commission's Report was commenced in "The Review" of Oct. 22 and will be continued until the end of the eighth chapter is reached. The ninth and tenth (concluding) chapters were printed in full in the Oct. 15 issue of "The Review."

IV.—The Sino-Japanese Treaty and Notes of 1915 and Related Issues

With the exception of the railway controversies the Sino-Japanese issues of greatest importance which were outstanding in September, 1931, were those which arose from the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915, which in turn were a result of the so-called "Twenty-one Demands." These issues mainly concerned South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, since with the exception of the question of the Hanyehping Mine (near Hankow) the other agreements negotiated in 1915 had either been replaced by new ones, or had been voluntarily given up by Japan. The controversies in Manchuria were over the following provisions:

(1) the extension of the term of Japanese possession of the Kwantung Leased Territory to ninety-nine years (1997);

(2) the prolongation of the period of Japanese possession of the South Manchuria Railway and the Mukden-Antung Railway to ninety-nine years (2002 and 2007 respectively);

(3) the grant to Japanese subjects of the right to lease land in the interior of "South Manchuria, i.e., outside those areas opened by treaty or otherwise to foreign residence and trade;

(4) the grant to Japanese subjects of the right to travel, reside and conduct business in the interior of South Manchuria and to participate in joint Sino-Japanese agricultural enterprises in Eastern Inner Mongolia.

The legal right of the Japanese to enjoy these grants and concessions depended entirely upon the validity of the treaty and notes of 1915, and the Chinese continuously denied that these were binding upon them. No amount of technical explanation or argument could divest the minds of the Chinese people, officials or laymen of their conviction that the term "Twenty-one Demands" was practically synonymous with the "Treaties and Notes of 1915" and that China's aim should be to free herself from them. At the Paris conference, 1919, China demanded their abrogation on the ground that they had been concluded "under coercion of a Japanese ultimatum threatening war." At the Washington conference, 1921-22, the Chinese delegation raised the question "as to the equity and justice of these agreements and therefore as to their fundamental validity," and in March 1923, shortly before the expiration of the original twenty-five year lease of the Liaotung (Kwantung) territory which China granted in 1898 to Russia, the Chinese Government communicated to Japan a further request for the abrogation of the provisions of 1915, and stated that "The Treaties and Notes of 1915 have been consistently condemned by public opinion in China." Since the Chinese maintained that the agreements of 1915 lacked "fundamental validity," they declined to carry out the provisions relating to Manchuria except in so far as circumstances made it expedient to do so.

The Japanese complained bitterly of the consequent violations of their treaty rights by the Chinese. They contended that the treaties and notes of 1915 were duly signed and ratified and were in full force. To be sure, there was a considerable body of public opinion in Japan which from the first did not agree with the "Twenty-one Demands;" and more recently, it has been common for Japanese speakers and publicists to criticize this policy. But the Japanese Government and people appeared unanimous in insisting upon the validity of these provisions which related to Manchuria.

Lease Extension Important

Two important provisions in the treaty and notes of 1915 were those for the extension of the lease of the Kwantung Territory from 25 to 99 years, and of the concessions of the South Manchuria and the Mukden-Antung railways to a similar period of 99 years. For the dual reasons that these extensions were a result of the 1915 agreements and that recovery of the territories originally leased by former Governments was included in the Nationalist "Rights Recovery" movement, directed against foreign interests in China, the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway were made objects, at various times, of agitation and even diplomatic representation on the part of the Chinese. The policy of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of declaring Manchuria's allegiance to the Central Government and of permitting the spread of Kuomintang influence in Manchuria made these issues active after 1928, although they remained in the background of practical politics.

Associated also with the treaty and notes of 1915 was the agitation for the recovery of the South Manchuria Railway, or for stripping that institution of its political character in order to reduce it to a purely economic enterprise. As the earliest date fixed for the recovery of this railway on repayment of the capital and interest outlay was 1939, the mere abrogation of the 1915 treaties would not in itself have recovered the South Manchuria Railway for China. It was extremely doubtful whether China, in any case, would have been able to obtain the capital for this purpose. The occasional utterances of Chinese Nationalist spokesmen, urging recovery of the South Manchuria Railway, served as an irritant to the Japanese, whose legitimate rights and interests were thereby threatened.

The disagreement between the Japanese and Chinese as to the proper functions of the South Macnhuria Railway continued from the time of the railway company's organization in 1906. Technically, of course, the railway company is organized under Japanese law as a private joint stock enterprise, and is quite beyond the pale of Chinese jurisdiction in practice. Particularly since 1927, there had been an agitation among Chinese groups in Manchuria for divesting the South Manchuria Railway of its political and administrative functions and converting it into a "purely commercial enterprise." No concrete plan for achieving this end seems to have been proposed by the Chinese. The railway company was in fact a political enterprise. It was a Japanese Government agency, the Government controlling a majority of its shares: its administrative policy was so closely controlled by the Government that the company's higher officials were almost invariably changed when a new Cabinet came into power in Japan. Moreover, the company had always been charged, under Japanese law, with broad political administrative functions, including police, taxation and education. To have divested the company of these functions would have been to abandon the entire "special mission" of the South Manchuria Railway, as originally conceived and subsequently developed.

Numerous issues arose in regard to the administrative rights of the Japanese within the South Manchuria Railway area, especially as to the acquisition of land, the levying of taxes and the maintenance of railway guards.

15 Municipalities Included

The railway area includes, in addition to a few yards on each side of the railway tracks, fifteen municipalities, termed Japanese "railway towns," situated along the entire system of the South Manchuria Railway from Dairen to Changchun and from Antung to Mukden. Some of these railway towns, such as these at Mukden, Changchun and Antung, comprise large sections of populous Chinese cities.

The right of the South Manchuria Railway to maintain practically complete municipal governments in the railway area rested legally upon a clause in the original Russo-Chinese Railway Agreement of 1896, which gave the railway company "absolute and exclusive administration of its lands." The Russian Government, until the Sino-Soviet Agreement of 1924, and later the Japanese Government, which acquired the original rights of the Chinese Eastern Railway so far as concerned the South Manchuria Railway, interpreted this provision as granting political control of the railway area. The Chinese always denied this interpretation, insisting that other provisions in the treaty of 1896 made it clear that this clause was not intended to grant such broad administrative rights as control of police, taxation, education and public utilities.

Disputes regarding the acquisition of land by the railway company were common. By virtue of one of the clauses of the original gareement of 1896, the railway company had the right to acquire by purchase or lease private lands "actually necessary for the construction, operation and protection of the line." But the Chinese contended that the Japanese attempted to make improper use of this right, in order to obtain additional territory. The result was almost continuous controversy between the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Chinese local authorities.

Conflicting claims as to the right to levy taxes within the railway area led to frequent controversy. The Japanese based their claim upon the original grant to the railway company of the "absolute and exclusive administration of its lands;" the Chinese, upon the rights of the sovereign state. Speaking generally, the *de facto* situation wsa that the railway company levied and collected taxes from Japanese, Chinese and foreigners residing in the railway areas, and that the Chinese authorities did not exercise such authority, although they claimed the legal right to do so.

A type of controversy which was frequently arising was where the Chinese attempted to tax produce (such as soya bean shipments), which was being carted to the South Manchuria Railway towns for transport by rail to Dairen over the Japanese line. This was described by the Chinese as a uniform tax, necessarily to be collected at the boundaries of the Japanese "railway towns," since to refrain from doing so would have been to discriminate in favor of produce carried by the South Manchuria Railway.

The issues as to Japanese railway guards led to almost continuous difficulty. They were also indicative of a fundamental conflict of state policies in Manchuria already referred to and were the cause of a series of incidents, resulting in considerable loss of life. The legal basis of Japan's alleged right to maintain these guards was the oft-quoted clause in the original Agreement of 1896 which granted to the Chinese Eastern Railway "the absolute and exclusive right of administration of its lands." Russia maintained, and China denied, that this gave the right to guard the railway line by Russian troops. In the Portsmouth Treaty, 1905, Russia and Japan, as between themselves, reserved the right to maintained railway guards "not to exceed 15 men per kilometer." But in the subsequent Treaty of Peking, signed by China and Japan later in the same year, the Chinese Government did not give its assent to this particular provision of the agreement between Japan and Russia. China and Japan, however, did include the following provision in Article II of the Additional Agreement of December 22, 1905, which is an annex to the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peking of that date:

"In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquility shall have been re-established in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and proprety of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia."

Tranquillity Denied

It is this article upon which Japan based her treaty right. Russia, however, long since withdrew her guards and she relinquished her rights to keep them by the Sino-Soviet Agreements of 1924. But Japan contended that tranquility had not been established in Manchuria, and that China was not herself capable of affording full protection to foreigners; therefore she claimed that she still retained a valid treaty right to maintain railway guards.

Japan has appeared increasingly inclined to defend her use of these guards less upon treaty right than upon the ground of "absoulte necessity under the existing state of affairs in Manchuria."

The Chinese Government consistently controverted the contention of Japan. It insisted that the stationing of Japanese railway guards in Manchuria was not justified either in law or in fact, and that it impaired the territorial and administrative integrity of China. As to the stipulation in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peking, already quoted, the Chinese Government contended that this was merely declaratory of a *de facto* situation of a provisional character, and that it could not be said to confer a right, especially of a permanent character. Moreover, it claimed that Japan was legally obliged to withdraw her guards, since Russia had withdrawn hers, tranquillity had been re-established in Manchuria, and the Chinese authorities were able to give adequate protection to the South Manchuria Railway, as they were doing for other railway lines in Manchuria, provided the Japanese guards would permit them to do so.

The controversies which arose regarding the Japanese railway guards were not limited to their presence and activities within the railway area. These guards were regular Japanese soldiers, and they frequently carried their police functions into adjoining districts or con-

ducted maneuvers outside the railway areas, with or without the permission of, and with or without notification to, the Chinese authorities. These acts were particularly obnoxious to the Chinese, officials and public alike, and were regarded as unjustifiable in law and provocative of unfortunate incidents.

Frequent misunderstandings and considerable damage to Chinese farm crops resulted from the maneuvers, and material remuneration failed to alleviate the hostile feelings thus aroused.

Closely associated with the question of the Japanese railway guards was that of the Japanese Consular Police. Such police were attached to the Japanese Consulates and branch Consulates in all the Japanese consular districts in Manchuria, not only along the South Manchuria Railway, but in such cities as Harbin, Tsitsihar and Manchuli, as well as in the so-called "Chientao District," the area in which lived a large number of the Koreans resident in Manchuria.

The Japansee claimed that the right to maintain consular police was a corollary to the right of extraterritoriality; that it was merely an extension of the judicial functions of the consular courts, these police being necessary to protect and discipline Japanese subjects. In fact, Japanese consular police, in smaller numbers, have also been attached to Japanese consulates in other parts of China, contrary to the general practice of countries having extraterritorial treaties.

Japan Considers Police a Necessity

As a practical matter, the Japanese Government apparently believed that the stationing of consular police in Manchuria was a necessity under the conditions which prevailed there, especially in view of the importance of the Japanese interests involved, and the large number of resident Japanese subjects, including Koreans.

The Chinese Government, however, always contested this position advanced by Japan as justification for stationing Japanese consular police in Manchuria, and sent frequent protests to Japan on the subject. She claimed that there was no necessity to station Japanese police officers anywhere in Manchuria, that the question of police could not be associated with extraterritoriality, and that their presence was without treaty basis and a violation of China's sovereignty.

Whether justified or not, the presence of consular police led in a number of cases to serious conflicts between members of their force and those of the local Chinese authorities.

The Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, provided that "Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and to engage in business and manufacture of any kind whatsoever." This was an important right, but one which was objectionable to the Chinese since in no other part of China were foreigners as a class permitted to reside and to engage in business outside the treaty ports. It was the policy of the Chinese Government to withhold this privilege until extraterritoriality should be abolished and foreigners should be subject to Chinese laws and jurisdiction.

In South Manchuria, however, this right had certain limitations: the Japanese were required to carry passports and observe Chinese laws and regulations while in the interior of South Manchuria; but the Chinese regulations applicable to Japanese were not to be enforced until the Chinese authorities had first "come to an understanding with the Japanese Consul."

On many occasions the action of the Chinese authorities was inconsistent with the terms of this agreement, the validity of which they always contested. The fact that restrictions were placed upon the residence, travel and business activities of Japanese subjects in the interior of South Manchuria, and that orders and regulations were issued by various Chinese officials prohibiting Japanese or other foreigners from residing outside the treaty ports from renewing leases of buildings is not contested in the documents officially presented to the commission by the Chinese assessor. Official pressure, sometimes supported by severe police measures, was exerted upon the Japanese to force them to withdraw from many cities and towns in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, and upon Chinese property owners to prevent them from renting houses to Japanese. It was stated by the Japanese that the Chinese authorities also refused to issue passports to Japanese, harassed them by illegal taxes, and for some years before September, 1931, failed to carry out the stipulation in the agreement by which they had undertaken to submit to the Japanese Consul the regulations which were to be binding upon the Japanese.

Chinese Intended Restriction

That object of the Chinese was the execution of their national policy of restricting the exceptional privileges of Japanese in Manchuria and thus strengthening the control of China over these Three Eastern Provinces. They justified their actions on the ground that they regarded the Treaty of 1915 as without "fundamental validity. They pointed out, moreover, that the Japanese attempted to reside and conduct business in all parts of Manchuria, although the treaty provision was limited to South Manchuria.

In view of the conflicting national policies and aims of China and Japan it was almost inevitable that continuous and bitter controversies should arise over this treaty provision. Both countries admit that the situation was a growing irritant in their mutual relations up to the events of September, 1931.

Closely associated with the right to reside and to do business in the interior of South Manchuria was the right to lease land, which was granted to Japanese by the Treaty of 1915 in the following terms: "Japanese subjects in South Manchuria may, by negotiation, lease land necessary for erecting suitable buildings for trade and manufacture or for prosecuting agricultural enterprises." An exchange of notes between the two Governments at the time of the treaty defined the expression "lease by negotiation" to imply, according to the Chinese version, "a long-term lease of not more than thirty years and also the possibility of its unconditional renewal;" the Japanese version simply provided for "leases for a long term up to thirty years and unconditionally renewable." Disputes naturally arose over the question whether the Japanese land leases were, at the sole option of the Japanese, "unconditionally renewable."

The Chinese interpreted the desire of the Japanese to obtain lands in Manchuria, whether by lease, purchase or mortgage as evidence of a Japanese national policy to "buy Manchuria." Their authorities therefore very generally attempted to obstruct efforts of the Japanese to this end, and became increasingly active in the three or four years preceding September, 1931, a period during which the Chinese "Rights Recovery Movement" was at its height.

In making strict regulations against the purchase of land by the Japanese, their ownership of it in freehold, or their acquisition of a lien through mortgage, the Chinese authorities appeared to be within their legal rights since the treaty granted only the privilege of leasing land. The Japanese, however, complained that it was not in conformity with the spirit of the treaty to forbid mortgages upon land.

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

RADIOGRAMS

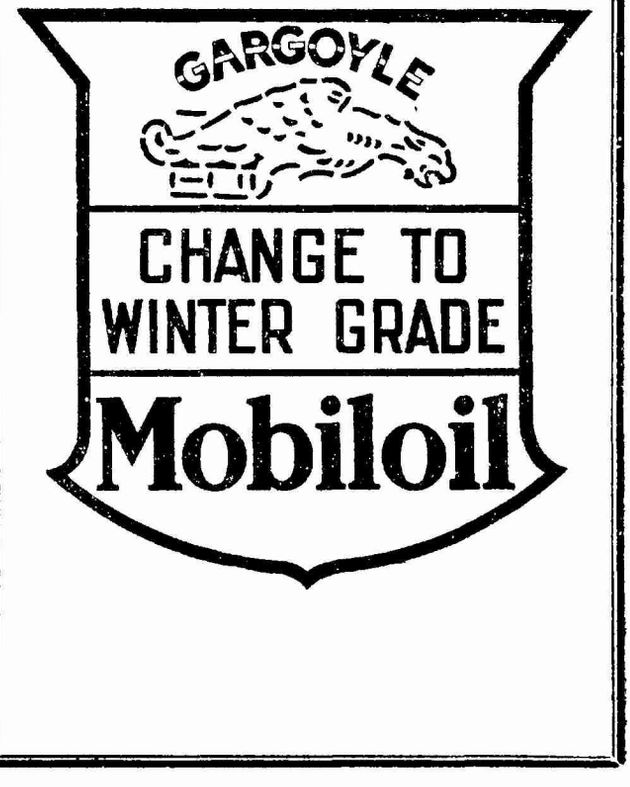
"Via CGRA-RCA"

RADIO IS THE QUICKEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES....

In CHINA file your messages
"via CGRA—RCA"
(Chinese Government Radio Administration
R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

(A Radio Corporation of America Subsidiary)
Office of Representative—Sassoon House—Shanghai.



Every Obstacle Offered

Chinese officials, however, did not accept the validity of the treaty and consequently put every obstacle in the way of Japanese leasing land, by orders, provincial and local, calculated to make the leasing of lands to Japanese punishable under the criminal laws; by imposition of special fees and taxes payable in advance on such leases; and by instructions to local officials prohibiting them under threat of punishment, from approving such transfers to Japanese.

In spite of these obstacles, great tracts of land have, as a matter of fact, not only been leased by the Japanese, but actually obtained in freehold—although the titles might not be recognized in a Chinese court—through outright purchase, or by the more usual means of foreclosing a mortgage. These mortgages on land have been obtained by Japanese loan operators, especially large loan associations, certain of which have been organized especially for the purpose of acquiring land tracts. The total area of lands leased to Japanese in the whole of Manchuria, and in Jehol, according to Japanese official sources, increased from about 80,000 acres in 1922-1928 to over 500,000 acres in 1931. A small proportion of this total was in North Manchuria where the Japanese had no legal right under Chinese law and international treaty to acquire land leases.

Due to the importance of this land lease issue there were at least three attempts during the decade preceding 1931, to reach some agreement by direct Sino-Japanese negotiation. A possible solution which there is reason to believe was under consideration would have treated together the two subjects of land leasing and the abolition of extraterritoriality: in Manchuria the Japanese were to surrender extraterritoriality and the Chinese were to permit the Japanese to lease land freely. But the negotiations were unsuccessful.

This long-standing Sino-Japanese controversy over the right of Japanese to lease land arose like the other issues already mentioned out of the fundamental conflict between rival state policies, the allegations and counter statements concerning violation of international agreements being less consequential in themselves than the underlying objectives of each policy.

***

V.—The Korean Problem in Manchuria

The presence of about 800,000 Koreans in Manchuria, who possess Japanese nationality under Japanese law, served to accentuate the conflict of policies of China and of Japan. Out of this situation there arose various controversies, in consequence of which the Koreans themselves were victimized, being subjected to suffering and brutalities.

Chinese opposition to Korean acquisition, by purchase or lease, of land in Manchuria, was resented by the Japanese, who claimed that the Koreans were entitled, as Japanese subjects, to the privileges of land leasing acquired by Japan in the Treaty and Notes of 1915. The problem of dual nationality also arose, as the Japanese refused to recognize the naturalization of Koreans as Chinese subjects. The use of Japanese consular police to invigilate and protect the Koreans was resented by the Chinese and resulted in innumerable clashes between Chinese and Japanese police. Special problems arose in the Chientao District, just north of the Korean border, where the 400,000 Korean residents outnumber the Chinese by three to one. By 1927 these questions led the Chinese to pursue a policy of restricting the free residence of Koreans in Manchuria, a policy which the Japanese characterized as one of unjustifiable oppression.

The status and rights of Koreans in Manchuria are determined largely in three Sino-Japanese agreements, viz., the Agreement relating to the Chientao Region, September 4, 1909, the Treaty and Notes of May 25, 1915, concerning South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and the so-called "Mitsuya Agreement" of July 8, 1925. The delicate question of dual nationality in the case of the Koreans has never been regularized by Sino-Japanese agreement.

By 1927 the Chinese authorities in Manchuria generally came to believe that the Koreans had become, in fact, "a vanguard of Japanese penetration and absorption" of Manchuria. In this view, so long as the Japanese refused to recognize the naturalization of Koreans as Chinese subjects, and especially since the Japanese consular police constantly exercised surveillance over Koreans, the acquisition of land by Koreans, whether by purchase or lease, was an economic and political danger "which threatened the very existence of Chinese people in Manchuria."

The view was prevalent among the Chinese that the Koreans were being compelled to migrate from their homeland in consequence of the studied policy of the Japanese Government to displace Koreans with Japanese immigrants from Japan, or to make life so miserable for them, politically and economically, especially by forcing them to dispose of their land holdings, that emigration to Manchuria would naturally follow. According to the Chinese view, the Koreans, being an "oppressed race" ruled by an alien Government in their own land, where the Japanese monopolized all the important official posts, were forced to migrate to Manchuria to seek political freedom and an economic livelihood. The Korean immigrants, ninety per cent of whom are farmers, and almost all of whom are cultivators of rice-fields, were thus at first welcomed by the Chinese as an economic asset and favored out of a natural sympathy for their supposed oppression. They contended that, but for the Japanese refusal to permit Koreans to become naturalized Chinese subjects and the Japanese policy of pursuing them into Manchuria on the pretext of offering them necessary police protection, this Korean colonization in Manchuria would have created no major political and economic problems. The Chinese deny that the efforts admittedly made by their officials in Manchuria, especially after 1927, to restrict the free settlement of Koreans on the land in Manchuria except as mere tenants or laborers, can be regarded as instances of "oppression."

Japan Denies Accusations

The Japanese admit that the Chinese suspicion was the principal cause of Chinese "oppression" of the Koreans, but vigorously deny the allegation that they pursued any definite policy of encouraging Korean migration to Manchuria, stating that "Japan having neither encouraged nor restricted it, the Korean emigration to Manchuria must be regarded as the outcome of a natural tendency," a phenomenon uninfluenced by any political or diplomatic motives. They therefore declare that "the fear on the part of China that Japan is plotting the absorption of the two regions by making use of Korean immigrants is entirely groundless."

These irreconcilable views intensified such problems as those related to the leasing of land, questions of jurisdiction and the Japanese consular police, these having created a most unfortunate situation for the Koreans and embittered Sino-Japanese relations.

There exist no Sino-Japanese agreements which specifically grant or deny the right of Koreans to settle, reside and conduct occupations outside the Treaty Ports, or to lease of otherwise acquire land in Manchuria, except in the so-called Chientao District. Probably, however, over 400,000 Koreans do live in Manchuria outside Chientao. They are widely distributed, especially in the eastern half of Manchuria, and are numerous in the regions lying north of Korea, in Kirin Province, and have penetrated in large numbers, into the region of the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the lower Sungari valley and along the Sino-Russian border from northeastern Korea to the Ussuri and the Amur river valleys, their migation and settlement having overflown into the adjoining territories of the U.S.S.R. Moreover, partly because a very considerable group of the Koreans are natives of Manchuria, their ancestors having immigrated generations ago, and partly because others have renounced their allegiance to Japan and have become naturalized Chinese subjects a great many Koreans today actually possess agricultural lands in Manchuria, outside of Chientao, both by virtue of freehold title and leasehold. The vast majority, however, cultivate paddy fields simply as tenant farmers under rental contracts, on a crop division basis, with the Chinese landlords, these contracts usually being limited to periods from one to three years, renewable at the discretion of the landlord.

The Chinese deny that the Koreans have the right to purchase or lease agricultural lands in Manchuria outside the Chientao District, since the only Sino-Japanese agreement on the point is the Chientao Agreement of 1909, which is restricted in its application to that area. Only Koreans who are Chinese subjects, therefore, are entitled to purchase land, or, for that matter, to reside and lease land in the interior of Manchuria. In denying the claim of right of the Koreans to lease land freely in Manchuria, the Chinese Government has contended that the Chientao Agreement of 1909, which granted Koreans the right of residence with special landholding privileges in the Chientao District alone, and specified that the Koreans were to be subject to Chinese jurisdiction is, in itself, a self-contained instrument "purporting to settle, by mutual concessions, local issues then pending between China and Japan in that area." The Chientao Agreement contained a *quid pro quo*, Japan waiving the claim of jurisdiction over the Koreans, China granting them the special privilege of possessing agricultural lands.

China Denies Alteration

Both countries continued to observe the agreement after the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, China contending that the Treaty and Notes of 1915 could not alter the stipulations of the Chientao Agreement, especially as the new treaty contained a clause specifying that "all existing treaties between China and Japan, relating to Manchuria, shall, except as otherwise provided for, by this treaty, remain in force." No exception was made for the Chientao Agreement. The Chinese Government further contends that the Treaty and Notes of 1915 do not apply to the Chientao District, since the latter is not geographically a part of "South Manchurian," a term which is ill-defined both geographically and politically.

This Chinese contention has been contested by the Japanese since 1915, their position being that, inasmuch as the Koreans became Japanese subjects by virtue of the annexation of Korea in 1910, the provisions of the Sino-Japanese Treaty and Notes of 1915 concerning South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, which grant Japanese subjects the right to reside and lease lands in South Manchuria and to participate in joint agricultural enterprises in Eastern Inner Mongolia, apply equally to the Koreans. The Japanese Government has contended that the Chientao Agreement was superseded by these provisions of the 1915 agreements in conflict therewith, that the Chinese contention that the Chientao Agreement is a self-contained instrument is untenable, since the right secured by the Koreans in Chientao was actually in consequence of Japan's agreement to recognize that region as a part of Chinese territory. They assert that it would be discriminatory on their part to refrain from seeking for the Koreans in Manchuria rights and privileges granted to other Japanese subjects.

The Japanese reason for favoring the acquisition of land by Koreans in Manchuria is partly due to their desire to obtain rice exports for Japan, a desire which, so far, has been but partly satisfied, since probably half of the rice production of over seven million bushels in 1930 is consumed locally, and the export of the balance has been restricted. The Japanese assert that the Korean tenants, after having reclaimed waste lands and making them profitable for the Chinese owners, have been unjustly ejected. The Chinese, on the other hand, while equally desirous of having the cultivable lowlands producing rice, have generally employed the Koreans as tenants or laborers to prevent the land itself from falling into Japanese hands. Many Koreans have therefore become naturalized Chinese subjects in order to possess land, some of them, however, having acquired such titles, transferring them to Japanese land mortgage associations. This suggests one reason why there has been a difference of opinion among the Japanese themselves as to whether naturalization of Koreans as Chinese subjects should be recognized by the Japanese Government.

Under a Chinese Nationality Law of 1914 only aliens who, under the law of their own country, were permitted to become naturalized in another were capable of being naturalized Chinese subjects. The Chinese revised Nationality Law of February 5, 1929, however, contained no provision by which an alien was required to lose his original nationality in order to acquire Chinese nationality. Koreans were, therefore, naturalized as Chinese regardless of the Japanese insistence that such naturalization could not be recognized under Japanese law. The Japanese nationality laws have never permitted Koreans to lose their Japanese nationality, and although a revised Nationality Law of 1924 contained an article to the effect that "a person who acquires foreign nationality voluntarily loses Japanese nationality," this general law has never been made applicable to the Koreans by special Imperial Ordinance. Nevertheless, many Koreans in Manchuria, varying from five to twenty per cent of the total Korean population in certain districts, especially where they are relatively inaccessible by the Japanese consular officials, have become naturalized as Chinese. Others, incidentally, when migrating beyond the Manchurian borders into Soviet territory, have become citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Dual Nationality Opposed

This problem of dual nationality of the Koreans influenced the National Government of China and the provincial authorities in Manchuria generally to look with disfavor upon indiscriminate naturalization of Koreans, fearing that they might, by temporarily acquiring Chinese nationality, become potential instruments of a Japanese policy of acquiring agricultural lands. In regulations issued by the Kirin Provincial Government, September 1930 governing the purchase and sale of land throughout the province, it was provided that "when a naturalized Korean purchases land, investigation must be made in order to discover whether he wants to purchase it as a means of residing as a permanently naturalized citizen, or on behalf of some Japanese." The local district officials, however, seem to have wavered in their attitude, at times enforcing the orders of the higher authorities but frequently issuing temporary naturalization certificates in lieu of formal certificates requiring the approval of the provincial government

62-478

and the Ministry of Interior at Nanking. These local officials, especially in areas far removed from Japanese consulates, often readily consented to the issuing of such certificates to the Koreans who applied for them, and on occasion, no doubt actually compelled the Koreans to become naturalized or leave the country, their actions being influenced both by the policy of the Japanese and by the revenue derivable from the naturalization fees. The Chinese have asserted, moreover, that some Japanese themselves actually connived at this business of naturalizing Koreans in order to use them as dummy landowners or to acquire lands by transfer from such naturalized Koreans. Generally speaking, however, the Japanese authorities discountenanced naturalization of Koreans and assumed jurisdiction over them wherever possible.

The Japanese claim of right to maintain consular police in Manchuria as a corollary of extraterritoriality became a source of constant conflict where the Koreans were involved. Whether the Koreans desired such Japanese interference, ostensibly in their behalf, or not, the Japanese consular police, especially in the Chientao District, undertook not only protective functions but freely assumed the right to conduct searches and seizures of Korean premises, especially where the Koreans were suspected of being involved in the Independence Movement, or in communist or anti-Japanese activities. The Chinese police, for their part, frequently came into collision with the Japanese police in their efforts to enforce Chinese laws, preserve the peace, or suppress the activities of "undesirable" Koreans. Although the Chinese and Japanese police did co-operate on many occasions, as provided for in the so-called "Mitsuya Agreement" of 1925, in which it was agreed that in eastern Fengtien Province the Chinese would suppress "the Korean societies" and turn over "Koreans of bad character" to the Japanese on the latter's request, the actual state of affairs was really one of constant controversy and friction. Such a situation was bound to cause trouble.

The Korean problems and the resulting Sino-Japanese relations over the Chientao District had attained a peculiarly complicated and serious character. Chientao (called "Kanto" in Japanese and "Kando" in Korean) comprises the three districts of Yenchi, Holung and Wangching in Liaoning (Fengtien) Province, and, in practice, as evidenced by the attitude of the Japanese Government, includes also the district of Hunchun, which four districts adjoin the northeast corner of Korea just across the Tumen River.

Regarded Korean Sphere

The Japanese, describing the traditional attitude of the Korean toward the Chientao area, have been disinclined to admit that the Chientao Agreement of 1909 closed once and for all the issue whether this territory should belong to China or to Korea, the idea being that, since the district is predominantly Korean, over half of the arable land being cultivated by them, "they have so firmly established themselves in the locality that it may practically be regarded as a Korean sphere." In Chientao, more than elsewhere in Manchuria, the Japanese Government has been insistent on exercising jurisdiction and surveillance over the Koreans, over 400 Japanese consular police having been maintained there for years. The Japanese consular service, in co-operation with Japanese functionaries assigned by the Government-General of Chosen, exercise broad powers of an administrative character in the region, their functions including maintenance of Japanese schools, hospitals and government-subsidized financing media for the Koreans. The area is regarded as a natural outlet for Korean emigrants who cultivate rice fields, while politically it has special importance since Chientao has long been a refuge of Korean independence advocates, communist groups and other disaffected anti-Japanese partisans, a region where, as evidenced by the Hunchun Rising of Koreans against the Japanese in 1920, after the Independence Outbreak in Korea, the Japanese have had serious political problems intimately associated with the general problem of governance of Korea. The military importance of this region is obvious from the fact that the lower reaches of the Tumen River form the boundary between Japanese, Chinese and Soviet territory.

The Chientao Agreement provided that "the residence of Korean subjects, as heretofore, on agricultural lands lying north of the River Tumen," should be permitted by China; that Korean subjects residing on such lands should henceforth "be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese local officials;" that they should be given equal treatment with the Chinese; and that, although all civil and criminal cases involving such Koreans should be "heard and decided by the Chinese authorities," a Japanese consular official should be permitted to attend the court, especially in capital cases, with the right to "apply to the Chinese authorities for a new trial" under special Chinese judicial procedure.

The Japanese, however, have taken the position that the Sino-Japanese Treaty and Notes of 1915 override the Chientao Agreement in so far as jurisdictional questions are concerned, and that, since 1915, Koreans, as Japanese subjects, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of extraterritorial status under the Japanese treaties with China. This contention has never been admitted by the Chinese Government, the Chinese insisting that the Chientao Agreement, if applicable in so far as the right granted to Koreans to reside on agricultural lands is concerned, is also applicable in those articles where it is provided that the Koreans should submit to Chinese jurisdiction. The Japanese have interpreted the article permitting Korean residence on agricultural lands to mean the right to purchase and lease such lands in Chientao; the Chinese, contesting this interpretation, take the position that the article must be interpreted literally and that only Koreans who have become naturalized Chinese subjects are entitled to purchase land there.

Actual Situation Anomalous

The actual situation is, therefore, anomalous, since, as a matter of fact, there are non-naturalized Koreans in Chientao who have acquired lands in freehold title, with the connivance of the local Chinese officials, although as a general rule the Koreans themselves recognize the acquisition of Chinese nationality as a necessary condition of obtaining the right to purcase land in Chientao. Japanese official figures represent over half the arable land of Chientao (including Manchen) as "owned" by Koreans, their figures admitting that over 15 per cent of the Koreans there have become naturalized as Chinese subjects. Whether it is these naturalized Koreans who "own" these lands is impossible to say. Such a situation naturally gave rise to numerous irregularities and constant differences, often manifested by open clashes between the Chinese and Japanese police.

The Japanese assert that about the end of 1927 a movement for persecuting Korean immigrants in Manchuria broke out, under Chinese official instigation, as an aftermath of a general anti-Japanese agitation, and state that this oppression was intensified after the Manchurian provinces declared their allegiance to the National Government at Nanking. Numerous translations of orders issued by the central and local Chinese authorities in Manchuria have been submitted as evidence

交通大學研究所

THE CHIAO-TUNG UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

With Branches at Tangshan and Peiping

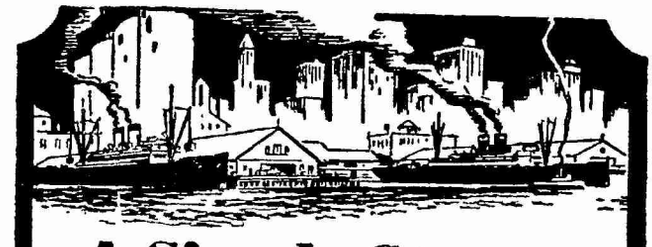
I. Division of Industrial Research

(1) Bureau of Engineering Design
(2) Bureau of Material Testing
(3) Bureau of Machine Testing
(4) Bureau of Electrical Testing
(5) Bureau of Physical Testing
(6) Bureau of Chemical Testing

II. Division of Economic Research

(1) Bureau of Social Economy
(2) Bureau of Industrial Economy
(3) Bureau of Communications
(4) Bureau of Administration
(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.



A Simple Story of Success

Nature did it! She placed Seattle nearer the Orient than other United States ports . . . and thereby caused the Port of Seattle to double her tonnage in ten years.

SHIP VIA SEATTLE . . . for that very definite reason. Ship via Seattle to SAVE . . . as other shippers do. Ship via Seattle to assure expert and quick handling of merchandise . . . and quick delivery to your American customers when the freight arrives in Port.

SEATTLE WELCOMES YOUR SHIPMENTS!
For further particulars write Port of Seattle, Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, U. S. A.

5 TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROADS—*to and from* SEATTLE

15 STEAMSHIP LINES—*to and from the* ORIENT

the Port of Seattle

62-479

to the commission of a definite Chinese policy of oppressing the Koreans by forcing them to become naturalized as Chinese, driving them from their rice fields, compelling them to re-migrate, subjecting them to arbitrary levies and exorbitant taxation, preventing them from entering into contracts of lease or rental for houses and lands, and inflicting upon them many brutalities. It is stated that this campaign of cruelty was particularly directed against the "pro-Japanese" Koreans, that Koren Residents' Associations, which are subsidized by the Japanese Government, were the objects of persecution, that non-Chinese schools maintained by or for the Koreans were closed, that "undersirable Koreans" were permitted to levy blackmail and perpetrate atrocities upon Korean farmers, and that Koreans were compelled to wear Chinese clothing and renounce any claim of reliance upon Japanese protection or assistance in their miserable plight.

The fact that the Manchurian authorities did issue orders discriminatory against non-naturalized Koreans is not denied by the Chinese, the number and character of these orders and instructions, especially since 1927, establishing beyond a doubt that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria generally regarded the Korean infiltration, in so far as it was accompanied by Japanese jurisdiction, as a menace which deserved to be opposed.

Because of the seriousness of the Japanese allegations, and the pitiable plight of the Korean population of Manchuria, the Commission gave special attention to this subject, and, without accepting all these accusations as adequately descriptive of the facts, or concluding that certain of these restrictive measures applied to the Koreans were entirely unjustified, we are in a position to confirm this general description of the Chinese actions toward the Koreans in certain parts of Manchuria. While in Manchuria, the commission received numerous delegations, who represented themselves as spokesmen of Korean communities.

Controversies Complicated

It is obvious that the presence of this large minority of Koreans in Manchuria served to complicate the Sino-Japanese controversies over land leasing, jurisdiction and police, and the economic rivalries which formed a prelude to the events of September, 1931. While the great majority of the Koreans only wanted to be left alone to earn their livelihood, there were among them groups which were branded by the Chinese or Japanese, or both, as "undesirable Koreans," including the advocates and partisans of the independence of Korea from Japanese rule, Communists, professional law breakers, including smugglers and drug traders and those who, in league with Chinese bandits, levied blackmail or extorted money from those of their own blood. Even the Korean farmer himself frequently invited oppression by his ignorance, improvidence and willingness to incur indebtedness to his more agile-minded landlord.

Aside from the involvement of the Koreans, however, unwittingly, in the controversies which, in the Chinese view, were the inevitable results of the general Japanese policies with respect to Manchuria, the Chinese submit that much of what has been termed "oppression" of the Koreans should not properly be so called, and that certain of the measures taken against the Koreans by the Chinese were actually either approved or connived at by the Japanese authorities themselves. They assert that it should not be forgotten that the great majority of the Koreans are bitterly anti-Japanese, and unreconciled to the Japanese annexation of their native land, and that the Korean emigrants, who would never have left their homeland but for the political and economic difficulties under which they have suffered, generally desire to be free from Japanese surveillance in Manchuria.

The Chinese, while admitting a certain sympathy with the Koreans, draw attention to the existence of the "Mitsuya Agreement" of June-July, 1925, as evidence both of a willingness on the part of the Chinese authorities to curb the activities of Koreans whom the Japanese consider "bad characters" and a meanace to their position in Korea, and of official sanction on the part of the Japanese themselves for certain of those very acts which the Japanese would have others believe are instances of Chinese "oppression" of the Koreans. This agreement, which has never been widely known abroad, was negotiated by the Japanese Police Commissioner of the Government-General of Chosen and the Chinese Police Commissioner of Fengtien Province. It provided for co-operation between the Chinese and Japanese police in suppressing "Korean Societies" (presumably of an anti-Japanese character) is eastern Fengtien Province, stipulating that "the Chinese authorities shall immediately arrest and extradite those leaders of the Korean societies whose names had been designated by the authorities of Korea," and that Koreans of "bad" character" should be arrested by the Chinese for trial and punishment. The Chinese assert, therefore, that "it is largely for the purpose of giving practical effect to this agreement that certain restrictive measures have been put into force governing the treatment of Koreans. If they are taken as evidence proving the oppression of Koreans by Chinese authorities, then such measures of oppression, if indeed they are, have been resorted to principally in the interest of Japan." Furthermore, the Chinese submit that "in view of the keen economic competition with native farmers, it is but natural that the Chinese authorities should exercise their inherent right to take measures to protect the interests of their own countrymen."

*
**

VI.—The Wanpaoshan Affair and the anti-Chinese Riots in Korea

The Wanpaoshan affair, together with the case of Captain Nakamura, have been widely regarded as the causes immediately contributing to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. The intrinsic importance of the former, however, was greatly exaggerated. The sensational accounts of what occurred at Wanpaoshan, where there were no casualties, led to a feeling of bitterness between Chinese and Japanese, and, in Korea, to the serious attacks by Koreans upon Chinese residents. These anti-Chinese riots, in turn, revived the anti-Japanese boycott in China. Judged by itself, the Wanpaoshan affair was no more serious than several other incidents involving clashes between Chinese and Japanese troops or police which had occurred during the past few years in Manchuria.

Wanpaoshan is a small village located some 18 miles (30 kilometers) north of Changchun, adjoining a low marshy area alongside the Itung River. It was here that one Hao Yung-teh, a Chinese broker, leased on behalf of the Chang Nung Agricultural Company, from the Chinese owners, a large tract of land by a contract dated April 16th, 1931. It was stipulated in the contract that it should be null and void in case the District Magistrate refused to approve its terms.

Shortly after this, the lessee subleased this entire plot of land to a group of Koreans. This second contract contained no provision requiring official approval for enforcement and took for granted that the Koreans would construct an irrigation canal with tributary ditches. Hao Yung-teh had subleased this land to the Korean farmers without first having obtained Chinese formal approval of the original lease contract with the Chinese owners.

Immediately after the conclusion of the second lease the Koreans began digging an irrigation ditch or canal, several miles long, in order to divert the water of the Itung River and distribute it over this low marshy area for the purpose of making it suitable for paddy cutivation. This ditch traversed large areas of land cultivated by Chinese who were not parties to either lease transaction since their lands lay between the river and that leased by the Koreans. In order to provide ample water supply to be deflected through this ditch to their holdings, the Koreans undertook to construct a dam across the Itung River.

After a considerable length of the irrigation ditch had been completed, the Chinese farmers whose lands were cut by the canal rose up en masse and protested to the Wanpaoshan authorities, begging them to intervene in their behalf. As a result the Chinese local authorities, dispatched police to the spot and ordered the Koreans to stop excavation work at once and to vacate the area. At the same time the Japanese Consul at Changchun sent consular police to protect the Koreans. Local negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese representatives failed to solve the problem. Somewhat later both sides sent additional police, with resulting protests, counter-statements and attempted negotiations.

Investigation Arranged

On June 8, both sides agreed to withdraw their police forces and to conduct a joint investigation of the situation at Wanpaoshan. This investigation revealed the fact that the original lease contained a clause providing that the entre contract would be "null and void" if it should not be approved by the Chinese District Magistrate, and that this approval was never given.

The joint investigators, however, apparently failed to agree upon their findings, the Chinese maintaining that the digging of the irrigation ditch could not fail to violate the rights of the Chinese farmers whose lands were cut by it; and the Japanese insisting that the Koreans should be permitted to continue their work since it would be unfair to eject them on account of the error in the lease procedure for which they were in no way at fault. Shortly thereafter, the Koreans, assisted by Japanese consular police, continued to dig the ditch.

Out of this train of circumstances came the incident of July 1st, when a party of 400 Chinese farmers whose lands were cut by the irrigation ditch, armed with agricultural implements and pikes, drove the Koreans away and filled in much of the ditch. The Japanese consular police thereupon opened rifle fire to disperse the mob and to protect the Koreans, but there were no casualties. The Chinese farmers withdrew and the Japanese police remained on the spot until the Koreans completed the ditch and the dam across the Itung River.

After the incident of July 1st, the Chinese municipal authorities continued to protest to the Japanese Consul at Changchun against the action of the Japanese consular police and of the Koreans.

Far more serious than the Wanpaoshan affair was the reaction to this dispute in Chosen (Korea). In consequence of sensational accounts of the situation at Wanpaoshan, especially of the events of July 1st, which were printed in the Japanese and Korean press, a series of anti-Chinese riots occurred throughout Korea. These riots began at Jinsen on July 3rd, and spread rapidly to other cities.

The Chinese state, on the basis of their official reports, that 127 Chinese were massacred and 393 wounded, and that Chinese property to the value of Yen 2,500,000 was destroyed. They claim moreover, that the Japanese authorities in Korea were in large measure responsible for the results of these riots, since, it was alleged, they took no adequate steps to prevent them and did not suppress them until great loss of Chinese life and property had resulted. The Japanese and Korean newspapers were not prevented from publishing sensational and incorrect accounts of the Wanpaoshan incident of July 1st, which were of a character to arouse the hatred of the Korean populace against the Chinese residents.

Spontaneity Claimed

The Japanese claim, however, that these riots were due to the spontaneous outburst of racial feelings, and that the Japanese authorities suppressed them as soon as possible.

A result of importance was the fact that these outbreaks in Korea served directly to revive the anti-Japanese boycott throughout China.

Shortly after the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, and while the Wanpaoshan affair was still unsettled, the Chinese Government made a protest to Japan, on account of the riots, charging Japan with full responsibility for failure to suppress them. The Japanese Government, in reply, on July 15, expressed regret at the occurrence of these riots and offered compensation for the families of the dead.

From July 22, until September 15, there were negotiations and exchanges of notes between the Chinese and Japanese local and central authorities over the Wanpaoshan affair. The Chinese maintained that the difficulties at Wanpaoshan were due to the fact that the Koreans were living where they had no right to be, since their privileges of residing and leasing of land did not extend outside the Chientao District, in accordance with the Chientao Agreement of September 4, 1909.

The Chinese Government protested against the stationing of Japanese consular police in China and asserted that the dispatch of a large force of these police to Wanpaoshan was responsible for the incident of July 1.

The Japanese, on the other hand, insisted that the Koreans had a treaty right to reside and lease land at Wanpaoshan, since their privileges were not limited to those specified in the Chientao Agreement, but included the rights granted to Japanese subjects in general, of residing and leasing land throughout South Manchuria. The status of the Koreans, it was claimed, was identical with that of other Japanese subjects. The Japanese also urged that the Koreans had undertaken their rice cultivation project in good faith and that the Japanese authorities could not assume responsibility for the irregularities of the Chinese broker who arranged the lease. The Japanese Government consented to the withdrawal of the consular police from Wanpaoshan, but the Korean tenants remained and continued to cultivate their rice lands.

A complete solution of the Wanpaoshan affair had not been reached by September 1931.

*
**

VIII.—The Case of Captain Nakamura

The case of Captain Nakamura was viewed by the Japanese as the culminating incident of a long series of events which showed the utter disregard of the Chinese for Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria. Captain Nakamura was killed by Chinese soldiers in

an out-of-the-way region in Manchuria during the mid-summer of 1931.

Captain Shintaro Nakamura was a Japanese military officer on active duty, and, as was admitted by the Japanese Government, was on a mission under the orders of the Japanese Army. While passing through Harbin, where his passport was examined by the Chinese authorities, he represented himself as an agricultural expert. He was at that time warned that the region in which he intended to travel was a bandit-ridden area, and this fact was noted on his passport. He was armed, and carried patent medicine which, according to the Chinese, included narcotic drugs for non-medical purposes.

On June 9, accompanied by three interpreters and assistants, Captain Nakamura left Ilikotu Station on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. When he had reached a point some distance in the interior, in the direction of Taonan, he and the other members of his party were placed under detention by Chinese soldiers under Kuan Yu-heng, the Commander of the Third Regiment of the Reclamation Army. Several days later, about June 27, he and his companions were shot by Chinese soldiers, and their bodies were cremated to conceal the evidence of the deed.

The Japanese insisted that the killing of Captain Nakamura and his companions was unjustfied and showed arrogant disrespect for the Japanese army and nation; they asserted that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria delayed to institute official inquiries into the circumstances, were reluctant to assume responsibility for the occurrence, and were insincere in their claim that they were making every effort to ascertain the facts in the case.

The Chinese declared, at first, that Captain Nakamura and his party were detained pending an examination of their permits, which, according to custom, were required of foreigners traveling in the interior; that they had been treated well; and that Captain Nakamura was shot by a sentry while endeavoring to make his escape. Documents, including a Japanese military map and two diaries, they stated, were found on his person, which proved that he was either a military spy or an officer on special military mission.

On July 17 a report of the death of Captain Nakamura reached the Japanese Consul-General at Tsitsihar, and at the end of the month Japanese officials in Mukden informed the local Chinese authorities that they had definite evidence that Captain Nakamura had been killed by Chinese soldiers. On August 17 the Japanese military authorities in Mukden released for publication the first account of his death (See *Manchuria Daily News*, August 17, 1931). On the same day, Consul-General Hayashi, and also Major Mari, who had been sent by the Japanese General Staff from Tokyo to Manchuria to investigate the circumstances, had interviews with Governor Tsang Shih-yi of Liaoning Province. Governor Tsang promised to investigate it at once.

Investigators Appointed

Immediately thereafter Governor Tsang Shih-yi communicated with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who was then ill in a hospital in Peiping, and with the Minister for Foreign affairs in Nanking, and, also, appointed two Chinese investigators who proceeded at once to the sence of the alleged murder. These two men returned to Mukden on September 3, Major Mori, who had been conducting an independent investigation on behalf of the Japanese General Staff, returned to Mukden on September 4. On that day Consul-General Hayashi called on General Yung Chen, the Chinese Chief-of-Staff, and was informed that the findings of the Chinese invesigators were indecisive and unsatisfactory, and that it would therefore be necessary to conduct a second inquiry. General Yung Chen left for Peiping on September 4 to consult with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on the new developments in the Manchurian situation, returning to Mukden on September 7.

Having been informed of the seriousness of the situation in Manchuria, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang instructed Governor Tsang Shih-yi and General Yung Chen to conduct, without delay and on the spot, a second inquiry into the Nakamura case. Learning from his Japanese military advisers of the deep concern of the Japanese military over this affair, he sent Major Shibayama to Tokyo to make it clear that he wished to settle the case amicably. Major Shibayama arrived in Tokyo on September 12, and stated, according to subsequent press reports, that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was sincerely desirous of securing an early and equitable termination of the Nakamura issue. In the meantime Marshal Chang had sent Mr. Tang Er-ho, a high official, on a special mission to Tokyo to consult with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Shidehara, in order to ascertain what common ground might be found for asolution of various pending Sino-Japanese questions concerning Manchuria. Mr. Tang Er-ho had conversations with Baron Shidehara, General Minami and other high military officials. On September 16 Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang gave out an interview of the press which reported him as saying that the Nakamura case, in accordance with the wish of the Japanese, would be handled by Governor Tsang Shih-yi and the Manchurian authorities, and not by the Foreign Office at Nanking.

The second Chinese commission of investigation, after visiting the scene of the killing of Captain Nakamura, returned to Mukden on the morning of September 16. On the afternoon of the 18th the Japanese Consul called upon General Yun Chen, when the latter stated that Commander Kuan Yu-heng had been brought to Mukden on September 16 charged with responsibility for the murder of Captain Nakamura, and would be immediately tried by a military court-martial. Later it was made known by the Japanese, after their occupation of Mukden, that Commander Kuan had been detained by the Chinese in a military prison.

Consul-General Optimistic

Consul-General Hayashi, Mukden, was reported on September 12-13 to have reported to the Japanese Foreign Office that "an amicable settlement would probably be made after the return of the investigators to Mukden," especially as General Yung Chen had definitely admitted that Chinese soldiers had been responsible for the death of Captain Nakamura. The Mukden correspondent of the Nippon Dempo Service telegraphed a dispatch on September 12 stating that "an amicable settlement of the alleged murder case of Captain Shintaro Nakamura of the Japanese General Staff Office by soldiers of the Chinese Reclamation Army Corps is in sight." Numerous statements of Japanese military officers, however, especially those of Colonel K. Doihara, continued to question the sincerity of the Chinese efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Nakamura case, in view of the fact that Commander Kuan, alleged to have been responsible for the death of Captain Nakamura, had been taken into custody in Mukden by the Chinese authorities, the date of his court-martial having been announced as to occur within a week. Since the Chinese authorities admitted to Japanese consular officials in Mukden, in a formal conference held on the afternoon of September 18, that Chinese soldiers were responsible for the death of Captain Nakamura, expressing also a desire to secure a settlement of the case diplomatically

China Electric Company
LIMITED

Manufacturers and Importers of Manual and Automatic Telephone Equipment.

HARBIN SHANGHAI PEIPING
TIENTSIN HANKOW
CANTON HONGKONG

Shanghai Office: 230, Medhurst Road

The Telephone Keeps You in Intimate Touch with Your Business Friends

YOUR OFFICE TELEPHONE carries your voice right to the individual concerned, without formality or appointment, without having to wait your turn in the business rush. It provides the surest means of stating your case, the shortest cut to business opportunities.

A Business Telephone costs less than twenty-nine tael cents a day.

A Residence Telephone costs less than eighteen tael cents a day.

Consult the Business Offices Now:—

232 Kiangse Road *Telephone* 11400
1200 North Kiangse Road *Telephone* 41415

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

without delay, it would seem that diplomatic negotiations for attaining a solution of the Nakamura case were actually progressing favorably up to the night of September 18.

The Nakamura case, more than any other single incident, greatly aggravated the resentment of the Japanese and their agitation in favor of forceful means to effect a solution of outstanding Sino-Japanese difficulties in regard to Manchuria. The inherent seriousness of the case was aggravated by the fact that Sino-Japanese relations just at this time were strained on accocnt of the Wanpaoshan affairs, the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, the Japanese military maneuvers across the Tumen River on the Manchurian-Korean frontier and the Chinese mob violence committed at Tsingtao, in protest against the activities of the local Japanese patriotic societies.

Captain Nakamura was an army officer on active service, a fact which was pointed to by the Japanese as a justification for strong and swift military action. Mass meetings were held in Manchuria and in Japan for the purpose of crystalizing public sentiment in favor of such action. During the first two weeks of September the Japanese press repeatedly declared that the army had decided that the "solution ought to be by force," since there was no other alternative.

The Chinese claimed that the importance of the case was greatly exaggerated and that it was made a pretext for the Japanese military occupation of Manchuria. They denied the contention of the Japanese that there was insincerity or delay on the part of the Chinese officials in dealing with the case.

Peaceful Methods Not Exhausted

By the end of August, 1931, therefore, Sino-Japanese relations over Manchuria were severely strained in consequence of the many controversies and incidents described in this chapter. The claim that there were 300 cases outstanding between the two countries, and that peaceful methods for settling each of them had been progressively exhausted by one of the parties, cannot be substantiated. These so-called "cases" were rather situations arising out of broader issues, which were rooted in fundamentally irreconcilable policies. Each side accuses the other of having violated, unilaterally interpreted, or ignored the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese agreements. Each side had legitimate grievances against the other.

The account here given of the efforts made by one side or the other to secure a settlement of these question at issue between them shows that some efforts were being made to dispose of these questions by the normal procedure of diplomatic negotiation and peaceful means, and these means had not yet been exhausted. But the long delays put a severe strain on the patience of the Japanese. Army circles in particular were insisting on the immediate settlement of the Nakamura case, and demanded satisfactory reparation. The Imperial Ex-soldiers' Association, among others, was instrumental in rousing public opinion.

In the course of September public sentiment regarding the Chinese questions, with the Nakamura case as the focal point, became very strong. Time and again the opinion was expressed that the policy of leaving so many issues in Manchuria unsettled had caused the Chinese authorities to make light of Japan. Settlement of all pending issues, if necessary by force, became a popular slogan. Reference was freely made in the press to a decision to resort to armed force, to conferences between the Ministry of War, the General Staff and other authorities for the discussion of a plan with this object, to definite instructions regarding the execution, in case of necessity, of that plan to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and to Colonel Doihara, Resident Officer at Mukden, who had been summoned to Tokyo early in September and who was quoted by the press as the advocate of a solution of all pending issues, if necessary by force, and as soon as possible. The reports of the press regarding the sentiments expressed by these circles and some other groups point to a growing and dangerous tension.

*
**

CHAPTER IV

Narrative of Events in Manchuria on and Subsequent to September 18, 1931

In the preceding chapter the growing tension between the Japanese and Chinese interests in Manchuria was discussed and its effect on the attitudes of the military forces of the two nations described. Certain internal, economic and political factors had undoubtedly for some time been preparing the Japanese people for a resumption of the "positive policy" in Manchuria. The dissatisfaction of the army; the financial policy of the Government; the appearance of a new political force emanating from the army, the country districts and the nationalist youth, which expressed dissatisfaction with all political parties, which despised the compromise methods of Western civilization and relied on the virtues of Old Japan and which included in its condemnation the self-seeking methods whether of financiers or politicians; the fall in commodity prices which inclined the primary producer to look to an adventurous foreign policy for the alleviation of his lot; the trade depression which caused the industrial and commercial community to believe that better business would result from a more vigorous foreign policy—all these factors were preparing the way for the abandonment of the Shidehara "policy of conciliation" with China which seemed to have achieved such meagre results. This impatience in Japan was even greater among the Japanese in Manchuria, where the tension throughout the summer was increasing. As September wore on, this tension reached such a point that it was apparent to all careful observers that a breaking point must soon be reached. The public press of both countries tended rather to inflame than to calm public opinion. Vigorous speeches of the Japanese War Minister in Tokyo, counseling direct action by their army in Manchuria were reported. Protracted delay by the Chinese authorities in making satisfactory investigation of and redress for the murder of Captain Nakamura had particularly incensed the young officers of the Japanese army in Manchuria, who clearly showed their sensitiveness to irresponsible remarks and slurs made by equally irresponsible Chinese officers on the streets or in restaurants and other places of close contact. And so the stage was set for the events which followed.

On the morning of Saturday, September 19, the population of Mukden woke to find their city in the hands of Japanese troops. During the night sounds of firing had been heard, but there was nothing unusual in this; it had been a nightly experience throughout the week, as the Japanese had been carrying out night maneuvers involving vigorous rifle and machine-gun firing. True, that on the night of September 18, the booming of guns and the sound of shells caused some alarm to the few that distinguished them, but the majority of the population considered the firing to be merely another repetition of Japanese maneuvers, perhaps rather noisier than usual.

Military Leaders Interviewed

Appreciating the great importance of this occurrence which, as will be shown, was the first step of a movement which resulted in the military occupation of practically the whole of Manchuria, the commission conducted an extensive inquiry into the events of that night. Of great value and interest, of course, were the official accounts of the Japanese and Chinese military leaders involved. The Japanese case was presented by Lieutenant Kawamoto, who is the earliest witness in the story, by Lieutenant-Colonel Shimamoto, the Commanding Officer of the battalion which carried out the attack on the North Barracks at Peitaying, and by Colonel Hirata, who captured the walled city. We also heard evidence from Lieutenant-General Honjo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and from several members of his staff. The Chinese case was presented by General Wang I-Cheh, the officer in command of the Chinese troops in the North Barracks, supplemented by the personal narratives of his Chief-of-Staff and of other officers who were present during the operations. We also heard the evidence of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and of his Chief-of-Staff General Yung Chen.

According to the Japanese versions, Lieutenant Kawamoto, with six men under his command, was on patrol duty on the night of September 18, practicing defense exercises along the track of the South Manchuria Railway to the north of Mukden. They were proceeding southwards in the direction of Mukden. The night was dark but clear, and the field of vision was not wide. When they reached a point at which a small road crosses the line, they heard the noise of a loud explosion a little way behind them. They turned and ran back, and after going about 200 yards they discovered that a portion of one of the rails on the down track had been blown out. The explosion took place at the point of junction of two rails; the end of eash rail had been cleanly severed, creating a gap in the line of 31 inches. On arrival at the site of the explosion, the patrol was fired upon from the fields on the east side of the line. Lieutenant Kawamoto immediately ordered his men to deploy and return the fire. The attacking body, estimated at about five or six, then stopped firing and retreated northwards. The Japanese patrol at once started in pursuit, and, having gone about 200 yards, they were again fired upon by a larger body, estimated at between three and four hundred. Finding himself in danger of being surrounded by this large force, Lieutenant Kawamoto then ordered one of his men to report to the Commander of No. 3 Company, who was also engaged in night maneuvers some 1,500 yards to the north; at the same time he ordered another of his men to telephone (by means of a box telephone near the spot) to Battalion Headquarters at Mukden for re-enforcements.

At this moment the southbound train from Changchun was heard approaching. Fearing that the train might be wrecked when it reached the damaged line, the Japanese patrol interrupted their engagement and placed detonators on the line in the hope of warning the train in time. The train, however, proceeded at full speed. When it reached the site of the explosion it was seen to sway and heel over to one side, but it recovered and passed on without stopping. As the train was due at Mukden at 10:30,where it arrived punctually, it must have been about 10:00 o'clock, according to Lieutenant Kawamoto, when he first heard the explosion.

Fighting was then resumed. Captain Kawashima, with No. 3 Company, having heard the explosion, was already proceeding southwards when he met Lieutenant Kawamoto's messenger, who guided them to the spot. They arrived at about 10:50. Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Shimamoto, the Battalion Commander, on receipt of a telephone message, at once ordered the 1st and 4th Companies that were with him at Mukden to proceed to the spot. He also sent orders to the 2nd Company, which was at Fushun—an hour and a half away—to join them as soon as possible. The two companies proceeded by rail from Mukden to Luitiaohu, and then on foot to the scene of action, where they arrived a little after midnight.

Lieutenant Kawamoto's patrol, re-enforced by Captain Kawashima's company, was still sustaining the fire of the Chinese troops concealed in the tall koaliang grass, when the two companies arrived from Mukden. Although his force was then only 500, and he believed the Chinese army in the North Barracks numbered 10,000, Lieutenant-Colonel Shimamoto at once ordered an attack on the barracks, believing, as he told us, that "offence is the best defence." The ground between the railway and the North Barracks—a distance of about 250 yards—was difficult to cross in mass formation because of patches of water, and while the Chinese troops were being driven back over this ground Lieutenant Noda was sent up the railway with a section of the 3rd Company to intercept their retreat. When the Japanese reached the North Barracks, which were described as glittering with electric light, an attack was made by the 3rd Company, which succeded in occupying a corner of the left wing. The attack was vigorously contested by the Chinese trorops within, and there was fierce fighting for some hours. The 1st Company attacked on the right, and the 4th Company in the center. At 5:00 o'clock the south gate of the barracks was blown in by two shells from a small cannon left in an outhouse immediately opposite to it by the Chinese, and by 6:00 o'clock the entire barracks were captured at the cost of two Japanese privates killed and twenty-two wounded. Some of the barracks caught fire during the fighting; the remainder were burned out by the Japanese in the morning of the 19th. The Japanese stated that they buried 320 Chinese but only found about 20 wounded.

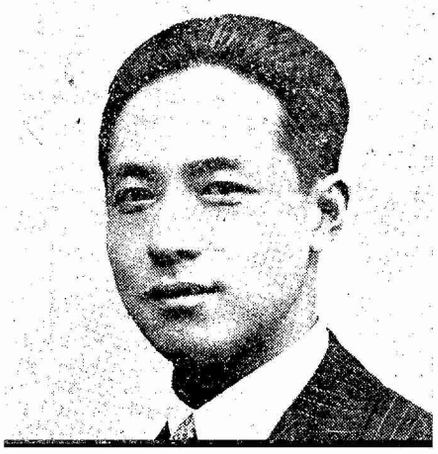
Walled City Taken

In the meantime operations in other places were being carried out with equal rapidity and thoroughness. Colonel Hirata received a telephone message from Lieutenant-Colonel Shimamoto about 10:40 o'clock to the effect that the South Manchuria Railway track had been destroyed by Chinese troops and that he was about to start to attack the enemy. Colonel Hirata approved his action and himself decided to attack the walled city. The concentration of his troops was complete by 11:30 o'clock, and his attack commenced. No resistance was offered, only occasional fighting on the streets, mostly with the Chinese police, of whom 75 were killed. At 2:15 o'clock the wall of the city was sealed. By 3:40 o'clock he had captured it. At 4:50 o'clock, he received information that the staff of the 2nd Division and a part of the 16th Regiment had left Liaoyang at 3:30 o'clock. These troops arrived shortly after 5:00 o'clock. At 6:00 o'clock the occupation of the eastern wall was completed; the arsenal and aerodrome were captured at 7:30 o'clock. The East Barracks were then attacked and by 1:00 o'clock were occupied without fighting. The total casualities in those operations were seven Japanese wounded and 30 Chinese killed.

Lieutenant-General Honjo, who had only returned from his tour of inspection that very day, received the first news of what was happening at Mukden by telephone from a newspaper agent at about 1:00 o'clock. The Chief-of-Staff received a telegraphic report at 11:46 o'clock from the Special Service Station at Mukden, giving details of the attack, and orders were immediately sent to the troops at

Dr. Chu Chia-hua Heads Communications Ministry

Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Education, has been appointed Minister of Communications to succeed Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung who as Minister of Interior has held this post concurrently for many months since the resignation of Gen. Chen Ming-shu. Dr. Oong Wen-hao, President of Tsinghua University and an eminent geologist in China, has been named successor to Dr. Chu as Minister of Education. Both officials are expected to assume their offices shortly.



Dr. Chu Chia-hua

Dr. Chu is a native of Huchow, Chekiang and is 40 years of age. He received his advanced education in Germany where he studied philosophy at the Berlin University. After his return to China, he first served as a professor at the Peking Government University and later taught at the Chung Shan University at Canton. Then, he embarked upon a political career. His ability first won recognition at Canton where he was appointed a member of Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrenly Commissioner of Civil Affairs. Next, he was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and also a member of Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Chekiang Provincial Government and held this post for almost two years. While he was holding these posts, he was also concurrently vice-President and later President of the Chung Shan University at Canton. In 1930 he was transferred to Nanking as President of the Central University which post he resigned early this year to become Minister of Education, in which capacity, he also served concurrently as Chairman of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund Commission. Recently, he was transferred to the post of Minister of Communications. Dr. Chu is regarded as one of most capable political leaders in China and has been a close follower of Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan.

Yangchow Farmers Riot---Oppose Land Taxes

The city of Yangchow, which is situated on the Grand Canal, a short distance above Chinkiang, in Kiangsu province, has of late been disturbed by riots staged by enraged farmers. The riots originally started a fortnight ago when the Yangchow magistrate ordered some 50 men and women detained for their failure to pay land taxes according to the new regulations. A big band of farmers invaded the city, attacked the magistrate's yamen and released the arrested men. Some 200 of the rescuing mob, however, were arrested. As the farmers continued to make attempts to invade the city in order to release the arrested men, on October 23 police and soldiers fired and killed seven, two of them women.

The rioters withdrew, but the farming populace generally held its ground and congregated outside the city walls. Two days later the magistrate resigned and 47 men and 192 women who had been arrested were released. Nineteen ringleaders were however detained. Matters quieted down for a few days but there was a recrudescence of the riots Oct. 27 when groups of the farming populace, excited by the authorities' refusal to release the arrested alleged ring-leaders, attacked the houses of the headman of the suburb and set fire to a number of buildings. Fresh attempts to invade the walled city were frustrated by the police and military detachments, but the trouble is far from ended.

"The Peiping Chronicle"

Peiping's English Language Daily

"THE PEIPING CHRONICLE" presents news impartially and promptly, interprets current events in a sane and liberal spirit, and editorially supports progressive and constructive policies.

"THE PEIPING CHRONICLE" enjoys a wide circulation in North China and other places, and is considered the best medium for advertising.

"THE PEIPING CHRONICLE" Job Printing Department offers Prompt Service, Quality, Efficiency and Reasonable Rates.

2 Mei Cha Hutung
Peiping, China

Cable Address
"Chronicle"

NOTICE

To Subscribers

(*Residing Overseas*)

Dating from August 1, 1932 the subscription rate for persons residing outside of China has been reduced from G.$10 a year to G $8 a year, including postage.

The new rate applies to subscribers residing in the United States, Canada, Europe and Russia.

The new rate, estimated in the currency of the Federated Malay States is equivalent to s. s. $15. In India, Australia and other places using English currency the rate is equivalent to £2:8:0.

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

NOT AUTHORIZED

HOW AMERICAN PARTIES STAND ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Continued from page 422)

that no future loans be made to foreign governments —without American money, there can be no wars;" "conscription of wealth, as well as man-power, in times of national emergency;" "a mighty army, navy, and air force as a guarantee of peace."

Election of Roosevelt by Good Majority Forecast

The Washington correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* Oct. 29 stated that straw ballots taken in various parts of the United States have given Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt an apparent clear majority of one to three millions. The *Literary Digest* figures indicate that Roosevelt would receive 474 electoral votes, Hoover 57, and Thomas none.

President Hoover made a vigorous defence of the Administration before an enthuiastic audience in Indianapolis, October 28. He turned the tables on the Democrats by pointing out that Governor Roosevelt had at one time held a position in an office for the sale to the American public of the very foreign bonds which, according to Democrat campaigners, are now worthless and a "betraval" of the people. A vigorous denial that the United States tariff was responsible for the world slump was given by President Hoover in his speech at Indeanapolis. The tariff, he said, applied to only one-third of American imports, of which 66 per cent was agricultural. He declared that the Republicans frankly stood for the maintenance of the tariff in order to protect American workers against the depreciated currencies and lower standards of living abroad.

While the President was being cheered by a monster meeting of Republicans, Senator Hiram Johnson, veteran Progressive and a former follower of the Republican banner, was stating in San Francisco that the Administration was "inept, ineffective, inefficient, and disastrously un-American" in its attempts to handle the economic situation. He emphasised the failure of the President, the "miracle man of 1928," to carry out the promises made during that election, and advocated support of Gov. Roosevelt on the ground that he was "just an American."

President Hoover is scheduled to close his campaign for re-election with a radio broadcast from his home on the "knoll" at Stanford University, California. The President will vote on the campus at Stanford, having registered by mail.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Candidate, in an address before the Boston Foreign Policy Association Oct. 29 said the Socialist program carried the following six points:

1. Immediate recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States in order that all nations may fully and freely discuss the peace program as they are offered.
2. Adjustment of the Inter-Allied debt problem at the forth-coming world economic conference.
3. Complete and actual world disarmament.
4. Embargo of arms, munitions and refusal of loans to all aggressor nations.
5. End the imperialism of the United States dollar.
6. End all military education.

Mr. Thomas has been a militant campaigner for world peace for more than 20 years and during the war he championed the cause of the conscientious objector and wrote a book in his defence. He was at one time the editor of the *Nation*, a weekly magazine largely devoted to the cause of world peace.

Chinese and American Journalism Teachers to Visit Shanghai

Prof. Frank L. Martin, associate dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and Prof. Hin Wong, chairman of the department of Journalism of Yenching University, Peiping, are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai this week for a brief stay prior to Prof. Martin's departure for his home in the United States. Prof. Martin is accompanied by Mrs. Martin and their son. While in Shanghai Professors Martin and Wong will confer with local editors and publishers regarding plans for the further development of journalism studies at Yenching. The department of journalism at Yenching now has 53 undergraduates and four post-graduate students. Since the establishment of the department, ten students have been graduated, all of whom are engaged in active newspaper work in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin.

Customs Seizures Protested by Shanghai Merchants

As a sequel to the raids which have been made by the Shanghai Customs authorities upon various shopkeepers, their goods being seized on the suspicion of their having been smuggled, and putting upon the shopkeepers the onus of proving that the goods have paid duty, a strong protest is being made to the Nanking Government. Threat of a general business strike in Shanghai was carried to Nanking end of last week by 10 delegates representing the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and 100 trade guilds and merchants if the government does not immediately stop the alleged abuses committed by the customs administration here.

The delegates are seeking to force the government to prohibit further searches on the part of the customs authorities of shops and department stores, and what is alleged as illegal arrest of merchants for carrying goods in stock on which, the customs inspectors charge, no duty has been paid.

The local business men take the position that the customs officials have no legal right to carry out these searches nor to make arrests when the shop owners fail to produce bills of lading showing that the customs duties on merchandise have not been paid. The merchants declare that they buy goods from wholesale concerns who pay duties on their goods before the retailer gets possession of any stocks. It is also charged that the demand to produce bill of lading is a departure from old procedure and that many have been caught without them merely because they were not aware of the new ruling of the customs administration.

At Nanking the delegation called on on the Minister of Finance, Minister of Industry, the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, and the Central Kuomintang Headquartes, to make known their demands The petition demands that special customs laws should be enacted to set due limits to the power of the customs authorities and to provide channels of redress to the merchants whenever they think they have been wronged by the customs authorities.

Sir Frederick Maze, Commissioner of Customs, in a statement issued to the press declared that seizures which had been made were legal. Sir Frederick stated that it was not true that articles seized by the Customs have been purchased from foreign merchants in Shanghai, as the documentary evidence obtained by the Customs showed that in most cases the articles had been supplied direct by dealers abroad, with whom arrangements had been made either for the smuggling of the goods into China or for the provision of special invoices for Customs purposes.

Customs Searchers Take Unstamped Mail from Japanese Ship

A party of Customs seachers made an unusual seizure prior to the sailing of the N. Y. K. s.s. *Nagasaki Maru* for Japan last week when a mail-bag containing 262 private letters was taken from the ship's mail department at the request of the Chinese Postal authorities who claimed that the letters were evading the usual postal rates by not bearing stamps issued by the Chinese Post Office.

The Chinese postal ban upon the Manchukuo mails is believed to have led letter-writers to adopt this procedure of mailing their letters as the majority of letters seized were addressed to Manchukuo, with Japanese stamps only.

Manchukuo Has Never Remitted Funds For Foreign Loan Service

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, when shown the report of a recent statement in the British House of Commons by Sir John Simon, secretary of state for foreign affairs, that the so-called Manchukuo authorities had remitted certain sums to Shanghai for the foreign loan service, stated categorically that none of the revenue collected in Manchuria since the seizure of the customs house there had ever been remitted to the inspector-general of Customs, Sir Frederick Maze, either directly or indirectly. This was in confirmation of previous statements to the same effect. The Japanese have repeatedly spread the report that such Customs funds had been remitted by Manchukuo.

62-490

R. Stanley Dollar---A Worthy Successor to a Distinguished Father

R. Stanley Dollar, head of the Dollar Line and President of the United States Lines, returned to New York recently after a trip to Europe in such an optimistic mood that he anticipated that within a comparatively few years the American mercantile marine would carry the great bulk of American passenger and freight traffic from New York for the first period in post-war years. In an interview he pointed out that while European nations were contemplating the greatest junking of liner tonnage in the history of international shipping, the United States was short of sufficient vessels of the *Manhattan* class to carry mails and maintain a weekly regular mail service. For this reason he said that it was imperative to have another vessel like the *Manhattan* and the *Washington*. He mentioned that in recent months Americans who formerly traveled, in many instances, on foreign ships are now patronizing American vessels. The new Italian superspeed ships will not affect American vessels, he said, as they did not cover the same trade route.

R. Stanley Dollar

The destinies of the great shipping business which the late Captain Robert Dollar built up, are now in the hands of his son, Stanley, who with his kindly eye, twinkling with humor, an all but limitless capacity for work and a leadership, such is seldom found outside uniformed ranks in war days, is proving himself a worthy successor to his distinguished father. He has been in close association in business with his father since he was 17, when the entire Dollar Steamship fleet consisted of the historic *Newsboy*, a steam-schooner with a length of 129 feet, breadth 29 ft., depth 9 ft. and a speed of six to seven knots in good weather. These dimensions "suffer" beside the *Leviathan*, the *President Hoover*, the *Manhattan* and the *President Coolidge*.

Chroniclers have written uncounted columns on the traits, the achievements and the fearlessness of the late Captain Dollar, tracing his days from lumber camps to the head of a sturdy round the world and trans-Pacific steamship line. His accomplishments have been lauded to the skies. But his chroniclers have generally overlooked the greatest accomplishment of his well spent life —the training of a son big enough to carry on an immense business with the drive and vitality of its originator.

R. Stanley Dollar was born at Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada, on July 6th, 1880. Two years later he was brought by his parents to Marquette, Michigan. Both these were lumber districts, for lumber was the life of Robert Dollar and he knew no more of shipping than his voyage from faraway Scotland and the crude rafts and flatboats of the Canadian and Michigan woods. When R. Stanley was eight the Dollar family moved to San Rafael, California, a pleasant suburb across the day from San Francisco. Into the forests of the nearby counties of Northern California the Dollar name and energy soon was felt. Then, when R. Stanley was 13 the Dollar flag flew at the masthead of the *Newsboy* of happy memory. It is said that the advent of the *Newsboy* into the Dollar family marked a restlessness in the school life of R. Stanley which eventually resulted in his father permitting him to go to work in the little one-room Dollar office some two blocks below where the eleven story San Francisco Dollar building now stands. That he had a firm groundwork in lumber and shipping activities needs not be repeated. When but an apprentice in the firm the Klondyke and Nome gold rushes started and there he learned the buying and equipping of ships in record time, for gold-crazed prospectors were begging for transporta-

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Easy Business Done 500,000 Shares

Nov. 2, 1932

1931-2 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Oct.31	Tues. Nov. 1
9⅜	1⅝	—	Adams Express	5¾	4¼
87½	42½	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	73¾	71⅛
14¼	4	—	Allis Chalmers	8	Unq.
73⅞	29⅝	*4.00	American Can	52	49½
14½	2	—	American & Foreign Power	7¾	7¼
9⅝	1½	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	5	5
26½	5¾	—	American Smelting	14½	13⅜
137⅜	70¼	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	103⅝	100¾
86¾	44	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	66⅞	65½
34⅛	11	2.00	American Waterworks	22	20½
18⅝	3	—	Anaconda Copper	8⅞	8⅝
151¾	28¾	*4.00	Auburn Automobiles	41½	40⅞
21⅜	3¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅞	12⅝
29	7¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	17⅝	17
43¼	20	*2.00	Borden Company	25⅝	25½
13½	3⅜	—	Borg Warner	8⅛	7¾
20⅝	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	13⅝	13½
63¾	16¾	—	Case, J. I.	39⅞	37½
47⅞	19	2.00	Chase Bank	35	33¾
20⅝	4⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	14⅝	13¾
21	5	1.00	Chrysler	14½	13½
6⅞	1¼	—	Cities Service Company	3¼	3⅛
20⅞	4¼	1.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	13	12⅝
5	1⅝	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	2	2⅛
15/16	1/16	—	" Warr.	½	⅞
68¾	31½	4.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	56⅞	55¼
9½	3⅝	—	Continental Oil	5¾	5⅝
54½	24¾	*3.00	Corn Products	50¾	48¾
6½	1½	—	Coty Inc.	3½	3⅝
3	⅞	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2	2⅛
57	28	4.00	Drug Incorporated	30¼	30½
59¾	22⅛	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	34	32¼
87⅞	36¼	3.00	Eastman Kodak	51½	49¼
45¼	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	24	22⅛
15½	2¾	—	Electric Power & Light	8	7⅞
5⅝	1	—	Fox Film "A"	2½	2½
26⅛	8½	.40	General Electric	15⅝	15¼
40½	19⅝	2.00	General Foods	28½	28¼
24⅝	7⅞	1.00	General Motors	12⅞	12⅞
28⅝	6⅛	1.00	General Railway Signal	Unq.	Unq.
24¼	10⅜	1.00	Gillette Safety Razor	17¾	17¾
19⅞	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	16⅛	15⅝
11⅝	2¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	5½	5¼
28⅞	5½	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	14½	14⅝
18¾	3⅝	—	International Cement	8½	Unq.
1⅝	½	—	International Com. Engine.	Unq.	⅝
32¾	10⅞	1.20	International Harvester	21	20⅛
12¼	3½	—	International Nickel	7¾	7⅝
15½	2⅜	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	9¼	8¾
32⅝	10	—	Johns Manville	22	21
19	4⅞	—	Kennecott	11⅛	10⅝
9⅛	1/32	—	Kreuger & Toll	⅛	¼
66⅞	32½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	56½	56
36⅞	13¼	*3.00	Loew's: Inc.	26¼	25½
17½	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	13	12⅞
11⅝	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	5⅛	5⅛
16¼	3½	—	Montgomery Ward	11⅝	11⅜
64½	23¾	2.00	National City Bank (bid price)	43¾	41¾
9⅞	2½	—	Nevada Copper	5⅜	5⅜
36⅝	8¾	—	New York Central	23⅞	23½
42¾	13¾	10%	North American Company	28⅝	27⅝
37	16⅞	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	Unq.	26½
5¼	1½	—	Packard Motors	2⅞	3
11½	1½	—	Paramount—Publix	3	2⅞
23⅝	6½	—	Pennsylvania Railroad	14⅝	13⅞
4¼	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	1⅝	1⅝
8	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	5⅜	5½
60	28	3.20	Public Service of N. Jersey	47⅝	46½
12½	2½	—	Radio Corporation	6⅞	5⅝
7⅛	1½	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3½	3⅜
45⅝	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	29½	29
37⅜	9⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	18¾	17¾
8¾	2½	—	Shell Union	6¼	6⅛
18	3	—	Simmons Company	8	8
12½	5¼	.80	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9½	8
32¾	15¾	2.00	Southern California Edison	25½	25¼
34¼	7⅝	2.00	Standard Gas & Electric	16½	15⅞
37¼	19⅞	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	30⅛	29¾
17¾	9¾	1.00	Texas Corporation	13⅞	13⅞
26¾	12	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	21¾	21
7	2⅛	—	Trans America	4¾	4¾
36⅜	15½	1.20	Union Carbide & Carbon	24	22½
94½	27⅝	6.00	Union Pacific Railway	65	61⅝
33⅛	6½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	24⅛	22¾
13⅜	3½	.40	United Corporation	8¾	8¼
21⅞	9¾	1.20	United Gas Improvement	18⅝	17¾
9¾	1¾	—	U. S. Rubber	5⅛	5
52⅝	21¼	—	U. S. Steel	36⅝	34
23¼	5¾	—	Vanadium	13	12
4⅞	½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	2	2
43½	15⅞	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	26¼	25½
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	36⅝	35½
*Plus extras			Call Money	1%	1%

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

tion to Alaska's new El Dorado. That was along in '98 and '99.

Since then development has been rapid and substantial. It was in 1922 that R. Stanley Dollar went into the trans-Pacific passenger trade when he organized and was made president of the American Mail Line, operating Shipping Board vessels on the route between Seattle and Manila. In January 1924 the Dollar Line dispatched its first vessel round the world and supplemented the service with another fleet of President Liners from San Francisco to the Orient more than a year later. Today the sun never sets on the Dollar flag which is known in every harbor where a sail slants or steam spins the blades of a propellor.

$1,500,000 Being Raised to Build Nanking Highway

The Reconstruction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government is raising $1,500,000 for the construction of a highway from Wusih to Shanghai via Changshu, Taichang, Kating and Nanziang to complete a new motor road linking Nanking with this city, according to information received here last week from Chinkiang, the Kiangsu capital.

According to present plans, the Shanghai-Wusih highway will be linked with the Ishing-Wusih and Nanking-Ishing highways, which were completed several months ago as sections of the Round-the-Taihu and Nanking-Hangchow highways. The route has been so chosen to minimize the expense which would be required for the building of a new line from Wusih to the capital city. The reconstruction department, headed by Tung Siu-cha, is seeking financial assistance in the sum of $400,000 from the National Economic Council.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1252

With reference to Customs Notification of the 18th August and 19th October, 1932 (Regulations governing the issue of Consular Invoices), the public is hereby notified that in accordance with instructions received from the Government foreign goods coming from all Manchurian ports will be required to be accompanied by a Consular Invoice.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 1st November, 1932.

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

Oct. 27 1932.

SECURITY	RATE &	DATE DUE	Price	Appro Yield%
The National City Bank of New York		Stock	43½	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1, 1960	51½	12.11
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15, 1957	18½	—
Republic of Finland	6½%	Sep. 1, 1956	67⅝	10.07
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15, 1960	47	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1, 1951	96	7.39
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1, 1959	14½	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1, 1940	56	—
American I. G. Chemical Corporation	5½%	May 1, 1949	78	7.91
Chine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 %	Apr. 1, 1955	48½	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %.	1925	70½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	71	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	69	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1612	44	—
Shanghai-Nanking Railway	5 %	1904/08	48	—
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/58	80	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	27	—
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	27	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai Nov. 2, 1932.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.7914
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.6950
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $15.345
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $15.485

泰 SILBERMAN'S 明
HIGH CLASS
OUTFITTING STORES
8 BROADWAY (ASTOR HOUSE)
TEL. 40871
AND BRANCH
75 SZECHUEN ROAD (CENTRAL ARCADE)
TEL. 19000

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.
CUSTOM BROKERS
8B YUEN MING YUEN ROAD SHANGHAI TEL. 16931-2-3